

Boeing Advises Airlines To Check Tails of 747s; JAL Bulkhead Studied

TOKYO — The Boeing Co. suggested to world airlines Friday that they check the tail sections of 747 jumbo airliners.

The suggestion came as Japanese checked their 747s and experts searched for clues amid the debris of a Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed Monday, killing 520 people.

In its message to the airlines, the U.S. aircraft manufacturer noted that the JAL plane's vertical tail fin had broken apart in flight. Parts of the fin have been found at widely separated sites.

Boeing said the inspection was "only a precautionary suggestion, entirely optional for airlines." But it noted that Tokyo had ordered all Japanese airlines with 747s to check the tails.

Investigators have been focusing attention on the tail of the JAL 747 that crashed, off course and out of control, into a mountain 70 miles (113 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo.

Japanese investigators found a badly damaged pressure wall, known as a bulkhead, from the airliner. This supported a theory that it burst during flight, causing the plane's tail fin to disintegrate. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

(Hiroshi Fujiwara, deputy investigator for the Transport Ministry, said at a news conference that the bulkhead found at the crash site had "peeled like an orange.")

[The bulkhead is an umbrella-like, aluminum-alloy wall that seals the pressurized cabin from the nonpressurized tail section. It cracked or broken, said Hiroshi Kohno, a JAL technical manager, pressurized air from the cabin would rush into the tail and up into the hollow stabilizer, causing it to burst.]

Investigators, including U.S. government experts and Boeing technicians, visited the crash site to inspect debris scattered over three miles.

About 4,500 soldiers and police were removing bodies from the remote, wooded site. Military personnel built a second helicopter landing site to speed removal of the bodies, made urgent by temperatures exceeding 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

Police officials told members of parliament Friday night: "It is now a delicate question whether all the bodies can be recovered."

About 350 have been brought off the mountain to nearby Fujioka. About 170 have been claimed by relatives.

Investigators went to Yokohama on Thursday to inspect tail fragments found in Sagami Bay, 125 miles from the crash site.

The bay is on the flight path from Tokyo to Osaka and in the area where the aircraft would have been when the pilot, Captain Masami Takahama, first radioed that he was unable to control the jet.

The fragments included a large section of the leading edge of the vertical stabilizer, parts of the rudder and other fragments from the rear of the plane, officials said.

According to the Boeing statement, only about 50 percent to 60 percent of the vertical tail fin was found at the crash site.

Investigators were searching for a 15-inch (37-centimeter) pin that fastens the front of the vertical fin to the fuselage.

A JAL spokesman has said a defect in the pin could have set off a chain of events similar to that described by Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight attendant who survived.

According to her, there was a "bang" above her seat at the rear of the plane, the cabin decompressed and the aircraft began to pitch and shake violently.

In a televised interview from a hospital, the flight attendant said children screamed "Mother!" and "The plane was full of screams as if it was a panic."

She said the passengers calmed down when they were told to use the oxygen masks and to put on life jackets during the last minutes.



PIGSKIN POWER — Del Bean of Gorham, Maine, got a firm grip on the mascot of the Mount Washington Valley Hogs football team of North Conway, New Hampshire, during the Clam Bowl Mud Football Classic on Sunday in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Crotona Park Pool

Is Pride of the Bronx

How do residents of the South Bronx spend their summer? Crotona Park Pool.

Closed in 1980, a victim of vandalism and neighborhood deterioration, the pool on the edge of Crotona Park's 147 acres (59.2 hectares) was reopened last August after a \$6-million renovation. In its first full summer of operation, more than 2,000 bathers a day find respite from the heat in the shimmering oasis that Robert Moses, former New York City parks commissioner, built in 1936.

"I guess you could say Crotona Pool symbolizes the new South Bronx," said Teresa Gonzalez, 25, a lifeguard who was a pool regular as a child.

Short Takes

The Coke-Pepsi space race is finally over, and it ended in a draw — with neither soft drink winning favor from the astronauts who tested them on the shuttle Challenger flight that returned to Earth on Aug. 6.

At a news conference last week, the astronauts said that neither Coca-Cola nor Pepsi, consumed warm because there is no refrigeration on the shuttle, was enjoyable. Although they experienced no ill effects from drinking carbonated beverages in space, the astronauts all preferred the fruit juices that are normally flown on the shuttle.

Let the record show the truth about those hard-working elected representatives Americans send off to Washington, D.C. According to a "Resume of Congressional Activity" in the Congressional Record, both the Senate and the House of Representatives have been in recess more often than in session since first convening this year. Of the 209 days from the start of this Congress on Jan. 3 to the beginning of a monthlong recess on Aug. 2, the Senate was in session 101 days, while the House met on just 91 days.

Virginity is making a comeback among one college's women, according to a 21-year study of sexual behavior at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The percentage of virgins at that school has risen from 38 percent in 1978 to 43 percent in 1984, reports Robert Sherwin, co-author of the study in the September issue of *Glamour* magazine. However, men are not following the same trend, according to the study, which found that the percentage of male virgins had fallen from about the same rate as women in 1978 to 28 percent in 1984.

To further the government's crusade against tax cheats, Congress' Joint Committee on Taxation has suggested that a long-standing ritual be amended: Each newborn baby will get not only a slap on the bottom and a birth certificate but a Social Security card as well. Parents claiming more children than they had accounted for most of the \$8.1 billion the Internal Revenue Service estimates Americans overstated in personal exemptions in 1981, the latest figures available. If every dependent had a Social Security number, IRS computers could instantly spot exaggerated exemptions.

Pentagon Announces Truce in Burger War

The Pentagon has announced a truce in the burger war waged by fast-food superpowers McDonald's and Burger King — on U.S. military bases, that is.

In compliance with a congressional order, the Pentagon imposed a moratorium last week on building new hamburger restaurants on U.S. armed forces bases throughout the world. Congress ordered the halt in response to complaints by owners of restaurants near military posts, who accused the Pentagon of subsidizing unfair competition.

Since the military services began permitting fast-food outlets on bases last year, Burger King has opened 16 restaurants and McDonald's has 17. Added as a provision to the Pentagon budget bill, the moratorium is in effect until an evaluation of "the financial impact" of fast-food restaurants on bases is finished.

Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

Heckler Is 'Fighting for Her Job' In Cabinet, White House Aide Says

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — White House officials say there is dissatisfaction with the performance of Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, and one official said she is "fighting for her job."

Mrs. Heckler, who is at home recuperating from surgery, acknowledged Thursday that there have been "recurrent rumors" of staff displeasure but said that President Ronald Reagan has supported her and that she intends to remain in the cabinet as long as he is satisfied.

"I work for the president," she said. "I don't work for the White House staff."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that "Secretary Heckler enjoys the president's full support and confidence and will continue as a valuable member of the Reagan cabinet," United Press International reported Friday.

Mrs. Heckler blamed the reports of dissatisfaction on "disgruntled cabinet-seekers in the White House at high staff positions who never seem to tire of advancing themselves." She did not name anyone, but several officials identified her main critic as John A. Svahn, the president's chief assistant for domestic policy development.

Mr. Svahn, who was not available for comment, served as Mrs. Heckler's deputy and left after several disputes over management of the department. He has been pushed by some administration conservatives as a successor to Mrs. Heckler.

Some of those officials have suggested that a face-saving job switch could be made by naming Mrs. Heckler ambassador to Ireland and replacing her with Mr. Svahn. Mrs. Heckler, who said she is aware of the proposal, called the diplomatic post "a lovely position for somebody else even though my maiden name is O'Shaughnessy."

Mrs. Heckler said that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, had recently expressed support for her in her cabinet role. However, other administration officials identified Mr. Regan as an important source of White House dissatisfaction with Mrs. Heckler.

The two sometimes differed on policy issues when Mr. Regan was Treasury secretary. One official said that the "political style" of Mrs. Heckler, who served 16 years as a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, also conflicted with the "corporate-management preferences" of Mr. Regan, who reportedly has plans to bolster both the cabinet and the White House with a series of staff changes.

One of these prospective changes could involve Mr. Svahn, one of the few surviving members of Mr. Regan's original California team on

the White House staff. Administration officials said that Mr. Svahn's position has been severely undercut by a Regan surrogate, Alfred H. Kingston, the assistant for cabinet affairs. The two men have clashed on policy issues, and some of Mr. Svahn's staff positions have been reassigned to Mr. Kingston.

"The Regan team wants Svahn and all the old guard out of the White House," said one White House official, "and putting him in the cabinet would be a convenient way to do it."

White House staff disapproval with Mrs. Heckler has taken several forms. Some said that officials in the Office of Management and Budget have tried to "micromanage the department" and make more severe cuts in the Medicare health insurance system and other department programs than Mrs. Heckler is willing to accept. Several key appointments sought by Mrs. Heckler have been delayed by the White House Office of Personnel for many months.

On Tuesday, officials said, White House officials vetoed a planned television appearance by Mrs. Heckler. Inside the Reagan



Margaret M. Heckler

administration, Mrs. Heckler has campaigned for rules that would make it more difficult to remove people from Social Security disability rolls, supported a major initiative against acquired immune deficiency syndrome and helped fashion a significant new child-support law.

Many of her initiatives have been criticized by conservatives.

Cancer-Linked Chemical Found in Tests at Carbide

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Federal investigators have concluded that the gas cloud that leaked Sunday from a Union Carbide Corp. plant in Institute, West Virginia, was not primarily aldicarb oxime but was about two-thirds methylene chloride, a nervous system toxin and a suspected cause of cancer in laboratory animals.

The chemical, a solvent widely used as a paint remover and liquid "carrier" for other chemicals, was placed under special review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in May after laboratory tests linked it to unusual numbers of malignant lung and liver tumors in mice.

The EPA's Superfund office, which was set up in 1980 to administer a program for cleaning up toxic wastes, said Thursday that the 135 people hospitalized after Sunday's incident would be regularly checked by the federal Centers for Disease Control for evidence of chronic or latent health problems.

Rick Horner, a chemical engineer with the Superfund office, said that although regular, large doses of the gas might cause human health problems, the chances of lasting effects from the single Institute release probably were low.

Investigators had centered on aldicarb oxime, a pesticide ingredient, as the likely cause of the eye and lung problems that have been the major effects from the gas leak. Union Carbide and EPA tests, however, found that the gaseous mixture that burst from the Institute plant's reactor tank was 65

percent methylene chloride and only 35 percent aldicarb oxime, Mr. Horner said Thursday.

Tests in the mid-1970s showed that even high air concentrations of aldicarb oxime produced only "transitory" effects in animals, said James A. Hathaway, medical services director for Allied's chemical sector.

The chemical's boiling point of 210 degrees centigrade (410 degrees Fahrenheit) makes it "physically impossible" to generate a cloud of this gas and have it travel very far, Mr. Hathaway said.

Methylene chloride, however, boils into a gas easily, making it more likely to drift outside the Institute plant. When inhaled in large doses, it can cause nervous system and brain disorders, eye, skin and respiratory irritation; pulmonary edema; and the destruction of red blood cells.

Warning Slow, Official Says

Warren M. Anderson, chairman of Union Carbide Corp., said Friday that the company's Institute plant was too slow to warn the public about the poison gas leak. He said he has told employees to "pull the cord" first in the future and worry later about whether it was necessary. The Associated Press reported from Charleston, West Virginia.

Governor Arch A. Moore of West Virginia said after meeting with Mr. Anderson that Union Carbide suffers from an "integrity gap." "A 20-minute gap in alerting the public contributes to the question of credibility," Mr. Moore said.

AIDS Seen Spreading Among African Heterosexuals

By Steven J. Dryden
Washington Post Staff Writer

BRUSSELS — Belgian medical researchers are reporting an alarming increase in the prevalence of the fatal disease AIDS in some African nations where, in contrast to the United States, it is spreading chiefly among the heterosexual population.

The African nations where the disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, has been identified are Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Researchers say they believe that the disease could spread from equatorial to West Africa, and eventually pose a much larger public health problem than in the United States or Europe.

This fear is based in part on the fact that it is established among heterosexuals in Africa, and because of the prevalence of such other diseases as malaria that seem to make Africans more susceptible to AIDS, which destroys the body's

natural immunity to other diseases. According to Dr. Nathan Clumeck, head of the Division of Infectious Diseases at St. Pierre Hospital in Brussels, the spread of AIDS in some African countries already is alarming. In Rwanda, for example, surveys have shown that about 10 percent to 18 percent of the adult population has been exposed to the AIDS virus, although many people show no symptoms of the disease.

In Zaire's capital, Kinshasa, with a population of more than three million, it is estimated that about 26 out of every 100,000 residents has contracted AIDS. Doctors at the city's main public hospital are seeing about 10 to 20 new cases each week, Dr. Clumeck said.

The Belgians' familiarity with the health problems of Africa has its origins in their country's former colonial role on the continent. Zaire formerly was the Belgian Congo, while Rwanda and Burundi were once Belgian trust territories

under the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Medical workers in Brussels began tracking the AIDS phenomenon in Africa when victims of the disease from the continent were admitted to Belgian hospitals in the 1980s.

The growing threat of AIDS leaves the African health authorities, who are facing limited budgets and growing challenges from traditional tropical diseases and other maladies, with a difficult choice when considering where to concentrate their efforts.

"The authorities have to determine whether AIDS is a priority," said Dr. Peter Piot, head of the department of microbiology at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp. "I'm not so sure that it is, when you have thousands of people dying from tuberculosis, malaria, measles and malnutrition."

Rwanda, for example, has the equivalent of about \$1 to spend yearly for each person on health programs.

"You can forget about screening blood donors for the AIDS virus there," Dr. Piot said.

Researchers acknowledge that AIDS can be spread from women to men by sexual activity, although documented cases are rare. Several factors appear to have contributed to the rapid spread of the disease in Africa among heterosexuals.

In their studies of African AIDS victims, the Belgian researchers have discovered that sexual promiscuity plays a strong role in the rapid spread of the disease, whose victims are found to be divided equally between the sexes.

Of 58 male patients with AIDS or AIDS-Related Complex who

were examined in one study, 81 percent had regular contacts with prostitutes, and had an average of 32 sexual partners a year. AIDS-Related Complex is immune-system depression whose symptoms include weight loss, fever and swollen lymph nodes.

About 80 percent of the prostitutes surveyed in Rwanda were found to have been exposed to the AIDS virus, which Dr. Clumeck said was the same rate as among homosexuals in San Francisco.

Other African factors the researchers said may encourage transmission include unhygienic practices such as the reuse of hypodermic needles. Malaria and other tropical diseases are suspected of encouraging the development of AIDS.

Mosquitoes have been ruled out so far as transmitters of the disease in Africa, because it has affected only the sexually active adult population. But if enough people are infected, Dr. Clumeck said, the in-

fects could play a part in the more rapid spread of AIDS.

Dr. Clumeck said he believes that AIDS first developed in Africa and spread to the United States, then to Europe. The apparent first cases of AIDS in Africa can be identified as far back as 1973, he said. Dr. Piot, who spends about two months a year doing field research in Africa, said he believes the African records were not sufficient to make such a claim with any degree of certainty.

The notoriety associated with AIDS has led at least one African country, the Congo, which adjoins Zaire, to discourage efforts to measure the extent of the disease inside the country, the researchers said.

"Most countries don't like to be confronted with a disease like AIDS," one Belgian doctor said. The United States "doesn't like it when we say that AIDS was imported from America to Europe. The politics of this kind of disease are not confined to Africa."

AIDS Among Heterosexuals Will Increase, Scientists Say

(Continued from Page 1)

that detects AIDS antibodies was instituted in the U.S. blood banks to halt the spread of the disease to those who received transfusions and to hemophiliacs who received blood products.

Although AIDS cases within these groups are still expected to appear during the next several years because of the long incubation period, the test is expected to prevent further infections through this route of transmission.

"There are many unknowns with this disease, but it isn't a mystery disease," Dr. Mason said. "Most cases are due to an exchange of bodily fluids, or blood."

If drug abuse with hypodermic needles could be stopped, he said, "we could stop a significant amount of transmission. If we could stop the exchange of bodily fluids among members of the homosexual or bisexual community, we could stop this epidemic in its tracks."

Yet Dr. Carran said that while behavior changes have "unquestionably made a difference over what it would have been," it does not mean that the numbers of people contracting AIDS has declined, "because the risk is greater."

Bradley Signs L.A. Law

Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles signed into law Friday an ordinance that bans discrimination against known or suspected victims of AIDS, United Press International reported.

Mr. Bradley said the purpose of the legislation, the first of its kind in the United States, was "to help educate the public about AIDS," which is not spread by casual contact.

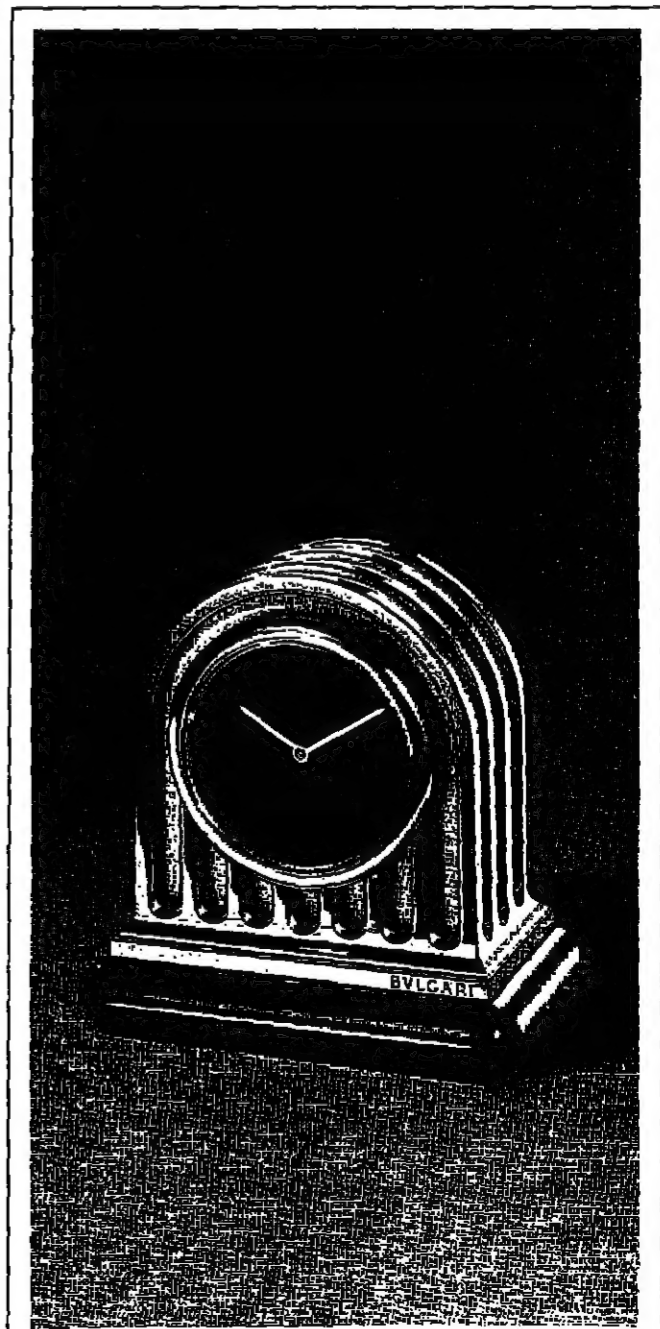


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Ancient Jaw Is Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

It was an anthropoid was plausible and consistent with other clues. But they emphasized the impossibility of determining whether *Amphipithecus* represented a direct ancestor or a side branch in the family tree of humans.

"We can't say that this species is the direct ancestor to all later anthropoid forms," Mr. Clouchon acknowledged. "But it is representative of the ancestral group. Once you cross the threshold from lower to higher primates, then all the later species are related in some manner."

"This is not just another species," added Mr. Clouchon, who wrote the report with Donald E. Savage of the University of California, Berkeley, and two Burmese scientists, U Thaw Tint and U Ba Maw. "It represents a major transition, a fundamental change in the evolutionary record."

The new report seems to confirm a theory that has been debated for decades. In the 1920s, Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History discovered a jaw fragment in the Pondaung hills of central Burma that was later named *Amphipithecus* and said to be an anthropoid.

But those fossils were too fragmentary to convince skeptics, and the proper classification of *Amphipithecus* and the other species has been in dispute for decades.

In 1975, Burmese researchers, working in cooperation with Mr. Clouchon and Mr. Savage, returned to Mr. Brown's old site and discovered new primate fossils. One was the rear portion of a lower jaw of *Amphipithecus*.

This, together with the frontal jaw fragment found half a century before, provided a nearly complete picture of the species' lower jaw, including several teeth. Subsequent analysis of the two jaw segments resulted in the conclusions published in the new report.

Anatomists are able to deduce a great deal from the shape of jawbones and teeth. In this case, the jaw showed several anthropoid features. Like the jaws of all higher primates it is fused across the front, not jointed in the middle as are those of nearly all prosimians.

AIDS Virus Found in Tears, U.S. Research Team Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

not only in blood cells and lymph nodes," he said, "but also free in the blood plasma, in semen, saliva and nose tears."

AIDS, which renders the body's immune system unable to resist infection, is considered to be spread largely through sexual contact. Other transmission occurs through contact with blood through contaminated needles or transfusions. It also has been shown to be transferred from infected mothers to their unborn children.

Researchers have emphasized repeatedly that the virus does not appear to be spread through casual contact, but rather through intimate exchange of body fluids.

Dr. S. Zaki Salahuddin of the

National Cancer Institute laboratory, who isolated the virus from tears, said there is no evidence that AIDS actually has been transmitted among humans through contact with tears and that the chances of this occurring appeared extremely small. He said the virus is fragile and does not survive well outside the body fluids.

But because frequent contact with tears occurs during eye examinations, government physicians are preparing recommendations urging that precautions be taken to minimize direct contact with the tears of AIDS patients, including contact during routine medical procedures such as testing for glaucoma and fitting soft contact lenses.

Such precautions might include the use of gloves by medical personnel during eye examinations and using bleach to sterilize equipment used to examine these patients' eyes.

A key question is whether precautions should be taken in treating only known AIDS patients, those with symptoms of a less severe form of the disease known as AIDS-Related Complex, those at risk of getting the disease or all patients.

"We haven't made an official recommendation yet," Dr. Fujikawa said. "My feeling is that until we know more, it's better to be safe than sorry."

Gale Sondergaard, Actress On Stage, Screen, Dies at 86

Los Angeles Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — Gale Sondergaard, 86, who was Hollywood's reigning female villain in the 1940s and who won one of the first Academy Awards given for a supporting performance, died Wednesday.

She was also a veteran of Shakespearean plays and America's classical theater.

Her second marriage to a director, Herbert Biberman, brought her to Hollywood in the mid-1930s, where she and Walter Brennan were honored for their supporting work. Hers was for her role as Faith Paleologus in the 1936 film "Anthony Adverse."

Mr. Biberman, who died in 1971, became one of the Hollywood 10, a group of actors, writers and directors imprisoned for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, which held hearings into Communist infiltration of the picture industry.

Called before the committee in 1951, Miss Sondergaard took the Fifth Amendment, saying later that she was "proud to have taken a stand."

However, after 35 successful movies, her position ruined her film career and she went back to the stage. Nearly 20 years later when the political climate had changed, she returned to Hollywood and resumed her work in the cinema.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Prisoners in Their Laager

The architects of apartheid, South Africa's system of segregation and racial repression, are also its prisoners. Anyone who doubts that need only heed Thursday's long-awaited speech by President Botha. Pressed at home and abroad for genuine change, the best he could offer was pitiful "reforms" unlikely to give even President Reagan plausible grounds for vetoing the mild sanctions that Congress is likely to vote next month.

There is no longer much argument against imposing them, as long as it is clearly understood that the gathering tragedy is not one that sanctions can avert. For all its wealth and armored cars, the Pretoria government is not strong enough to give elemental political justice to a huge, powerless black majority.

Mr. Botha's prison is figurative, and also political. Of the multiple audiences he was addressing at a National Party conference in Durban, the most vital was the whites who keep him in power to protect apartheid. Mr. Botha knows, better than they, the bitter cost of defending a system even Mr. Reagan finds indefensible. But even if Mr. Botha wished, there are truths he dare not utter to whites taught that their privilege is God-given.

They heard what they wanted to hear on Thursday: That South Africa is flourishing, that its racial policies are just and that spiraling violence is the work of Communists. And

what did President Botha offer the huge black majority? A nebulous promise of consultation in revising the constitution. Wider citizenship for blacks who are now "citizens" of tribal homelands. Some loosening of influx controls that limit movement of urban blacks.

Mr. Botha was not trying to appeal to the outlawed African National Congress or its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela. But these "reforms" were cold and meager even to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the moderate Zulu chief. He did not hear a commitment to power sharing, meaning a willingness to give blacks political rights within a new constitution.

That is scarcely utopian when 4.5 million whites tyrannize more than 20 million blacks. That same goal is endorsed by the Urban Foundation of South Africa, the voice of establishment industrialists. Its reform agenda calls for "the sharing of power," full citizenship for blacks and a willingness to deal with leaders like Mr. Mandela.

Steps like these would begin to answer the concerns elsewhere, as manifested by the legislation for sanctions in the U.S. Congress. One need have no illusions about the potency of sanctions to believe that Mr. Botha has just made the case for them. It will take much more than these disappointing "reforms" to free his country's blacks, and whites.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Soviet human rights monitoring group has marked the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki accords.

After the Time for Dialogue Has Come and Gone

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — By coincidence, two meetings are now taking place that will mark a watershed for South Africa. One, in Durban, is the National Party conference at which President P.W. Botha spoke on Thursday. The other, in Lusaka, Zambia, is the council of the African National Congress, which is planning its war strategy against apartheid.

A spokesman for the ANC, Johnny Makhathini, said flatly on his way to Lusaka, "War is inevitable."

He is convinced that Mr. Botha's decisions will not matter. The ANC's demand is simple, implacable: "majority rule, nothing less." It does seem that the time for graduation and dialogue has passed. There is a dreadful, stomach-sinking feeling in hearing that the long tragedy is moving inexorably to climactic bloodshed.

Mr. Makhathini calls the Lusaka conference "a meeting with destiny." He is cool, unemotional, but the excitement beneath his professional manner can be sensed. "This is a glorious moment that is approaching," he says. "We are seeing the birth of Azania," the name black militants give for a future "nonracial, politically pluralistic" state, which is the ANC's goal for South Africa.

"We are as firmly committed as ever that South Africa belongs to the people who live in it, black and

white," Mr. Makhathini says. "We don't want whites to leave, we need everybody really... The ANC refuses to emulate racists and terrorists. We could put bombs in supermarkets and cinemas, but we won't do that. The terrorists are the regime, not us. We want to avoid scars that we will have to heal when the time comes for reconciliation."

He says young whites are starting to refuse "to take up arms for apartheid." He says "South African whites are going to surprise a lot of people" in refusing to defend racism.

But that is all for someday. Now, he says, is the time to start the "hit-and-run war, a people's war." The ANC, outlawed, operating from exile, and the United Democratic Front, a mixed-race internal opposition to the regime, would be overwhelmed in an uncontrollable explosion of chaotic violence, he says, unless armed struggle is organized.

"We've got to take care of business. They are fighting bare-handed, with sticks and pangas [machetes] against a regime that is armed to the teeth. They are shouting 'Give us guns.' ANC targets will be 'the police, the army, the collaborators,' Mr. Makhathini says. He makes no secret of the fact that arms come from the

Soviet bloc, "through the Organization of African Unity, and directly." An OAU delegation "took our shopping list" to the Communist countries, asking for "AK-47s, pistols, limpet mines, grenades, rockets."

"But we get far more help from the Scandinavian countries, \$12 million from Norway and Sweden. We don't use it for arms. They know we don't need to buy arms."

"What's wrong with that? The world community joined to fight the Nazis, Roosevelt and Churchill worked with Stalin. We would like to see the world community side by side against apartheid."

He is pleased with increasing talk of sanctions, increasing support from "people in the West, not yet governments." He has been talking to union leaders in the United States and Western Europe to get pledges of "political and material" backing for black strikes in South Africa. He hopes that dockers will refuse to load and unload ships serving South Africa. "That type of action should offset the fears some people may have that the Soviets will play a dominant role" in the black movement's relations abroad, he suggests.

He argues that sanctions, a climate of stern isolation, is the way to short-

en the coming war and limit casualties by showing that "South African intransigence has become intolerable." The ANC believes, he says, "that paradoxically the only way to prevent mass bloodshed is armed struggle, to engage the enemy. People are going more and more in the streets. An explosion is coming."

Mr. Makhathini is hard. "Look at the dying we've been doing for the last 300 years. Now let's both die. We have mass funerals every week. The whites have no mass funerals yet."

But he doesn't hate. "We see the Western countries trying to become part of the solution."

He knows the immense power of the regime and its capacity to kill millions, but he says he thinks the war can be won with fewer casualties than the 1.5 million in Algeria's revolution, not counting the French. He cites Victor Hugo, saying that an idea whose time has come is stronger than all the armies of the world.

There is no way not to be sickened at the prospects. There is a terrible time ahead, whether Mr. Makhathini is right or wrong in his expectations. So the rest of the world will have to watch the horror and decide where to stand. The choice cannot be to bolster apartheid. How sad to see the sands of peaceful hope run out.

The New York Times.

Protection Won't Protect

By the end of this month President Reagan must decide how much if any import protection to give the American shoe industry. The shoemakers are a familiar hard-luck case: a labor-intensive business paying wages that are low by American standards but four times those in the countries from which most of the competition comes — Taiwan, Brazil and South Korea. The U.S. manufacturers have repeatedly missed swings in style and fashion. Now, atop all their other troubles, like other American manufacturers they are beset by an overpriced dollar that makes imports cheaper than ever. Four years ago shoe imports had slightly less than half of the U.S. market. Currently they have three-fourths of it.

The Reagan administration has reportedly decided against the most expensive and harmful form of protection, the import quotas that the U.S. International Trade Commission recommended. A dissenting commissioner, Susan W. Liebeler, calculated that those quotas on shoes would cost American consumers some \$800 million a year, which works out to about \$35,000 a year for each job saved — a job with an annual wage, on average, of \$14,000. That is not much of a bargain. The administration is apparently divided between people who support less drastic protection, in the form of higher tariffs, and those who would prefer to

act only in cases of demonstrably unfair and illegal competition. But this case involves more than one small and shrinking industry.

Those who want much more protection and those who want none both see it as a precedent for much larger industries. Senator John C. Danforth, chairman of the Senate's trade subcommittee, argues that a little protection now will mean less later. If the administration uses its discretion to refuse, it risks congressional action to limit that discretion.

The choice here is not between more jobs or fewer. It is between existing jobs, some paying very low wages, and future jobs. Despite the tidal wave of imports, more people are employed in America now than a year ago, or five years ago. But they are employed in different lines of work, and in different places.

A vote for protection is a vote for a kind of social stability, at a broad and usually unrecognized cost in economic growth, incomes and opportunity throughout the economy. A vote against protection supports economic growth, at a cost in specific jobs held by people who bitterly resent the imports. Economic growth is not a gentle or considerate process. But when a president intervenes to slow it down through trade protection, it is important to keep one thing clearly in mind: The effects are not limited to one small industry.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Japan Took the Correct Option

The 40th anniversary of the end of the Pacific War presents yet another occasion to keep alive the memory of the misery and suffering which the conflict brought to this country. We should hand down to later generations the experiences of misery in wartime.

We believe that Japan took the correct option and our relationship with the United

States must be firmly maintained. Today our greatest threat comes from the Soviet Union, and it is impossible for Japan alone to cope with a nuclear superpower. But we must learn from the most painful experience in Japanese history, defeat in the war. We must learn from the mistake of starting a war which could not be won and stubbornly refusing to surrender until this country suffered mass destruction.

—Yomiuri Shinbun (Tokyo).

The Bigger They Come, the Harder They Wake Up

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — If there ever was a sure thing, a hard fact in political life, it is that no country can indefinitely spend \$200 billion more than it takes in. Not even the United States.

No matter how fervent your belief in supply-side nostrums or Laffer curves, no matter how fervently you worship at the temple of growth, you have to concede that at a certain point the bills come due or the lenders lose confidence, or both. It does not help to put things in percentage terms. Five percent of GNP sounds better than \$200 billion, but it is an improvement in sound only. Five percent compounded yearly makes for a debt no less malignant.

This is all so obvious that it is no longer a very interesting question whether deficits stretching as far as the eye can see will bring ruin. The question is how a political system can look ruin so plainly in the eye and do nothing about it.

There is no shortage of explanations — a stubborn president, allergic to taxes and prepared to mortgage the economy to pay for the allergy; a Democratic Party intellectually shipwrecked and clinging desperately to Social Security while waiting for a new idea to float by; a political system ingeniously constructed 200 years ago to check and balance and foil a potentially tyrannous majority and, when it comes to foiling, working perfectly.

These explanations are plausible as far as they go, but they don't quite satisfy. Even for a system as fractured, partisan and rigid as America's, it is hard to understand so fatal a dissociation from so obvious a threat. Something else is going on. That something else is the extraordinary safety

of American life and the habits of thought that such safety breeds. There is a kind of bedrock belief that while catastrophe can happen, it cannot happen in America. This is not classic American optimism, nor resurgent, the feeling that things necessarily will get better. It is a variant, the feeling that things simply cannot fall apart.

Safety is so pervasive a feature of American life that it has become invisible, except to a foreigner. "You live so very safely here," said Nadine Gordimer, the South African novelist, on a recent visit to Washington. "To make a protest and be arrested for a couple of hours can make you a hero. In my country it's quite different."

Indeed, in America one grows to believe not just that the individual is inviolable, but that the nation is, too. It is no mystery why. There is safety in American numbers: a quarter of a billion people, a \$4-trillion economy, two vast oceans for protection, two friendly countries for neighbors. This is, after all, a land on which the last war to be fought ended 120 years ago.

Milan Kundera, the Czech novelist, defines a small nation as "one whose very existence may be put in question at any moment. A small nation can disappear and knows it."

Czechoslovakia and Israel are small nations. America, by this definition, is a very large one. For a great power — a superpower — existence is never the issue. Its worries are about interests. And interests, in the end, are disposable. Vietnam or Lebanon can disappear from the Ameri-

can horizon, leaving everyday life in America unchanged. Large countries have large margins of error. They know failure, but not disaster.

Security is not just a question of geography and size, but of wealth. In economic life, the safety of the American system is legendary. The whole world comes to invest because it considers the American system stable and the currency safe. That makes for a certain carelessness. The U.S. economy is such an enormously productive engine that it can sustain staggering waste.

Two weeks ago the United States foreclosed on synfuels, at a loss of \$2 billion. A \$4.5-billion nuclear plant lies completed and unused on Long Island because the surrounding country has had second thoughts. For the American economy, such gigantic blunders amount to spillage.

Of course, Americans have not totally escaped disaster. There was the Depression. But it was so long ago that most of us are too young to remember it and the president is old enough to have forgotten it. Memory fades. It's morning in America. The president has a sunny disposition, even happier luck — neither falling oil prices nor overextended Russians nor even Paul Volcker are his creations — and the unmistakable conviction that Providence has taken America in hand.

Catastrophe is for smaller, less virtuous countries. No hurricanes at the city on a hill. Not even \$200-billion deficits can shake that faith. Indeed, it is that faith that makes such deficits possible. On American safety, Miss Gordimer added, "I don't sneer at it. It's an enviable kind of innocence." Innocence it is, but enviable?

Washington Post Writers Group.

Uganda Needs Aid That Helps Restore Civil Rights

By Michael Posner

NEW YORK — After the violent coup in Kampala last month, the conventional wisdom is that political instability and uncontrolled violence are to be expected for the indefinite future in Uganda. Such thinking is simplistic and unfair. It contributes to a self-fulfilling prophecy of failure and prevents the West from helping this neglected East African state regain its former promise.

A naturally rich country, Uganda prospered in the 1960s after independence. Despite ethnic divisions, it developed an efficient civil service, strong local government, excellent schools, good health care and a stable economic system. In contrast to many embryonic African states, it seemed to have a bright future.

This optimism was shattered in 1971 when an obscure soldier, Major General Idi Amin, seized control of the government. Pledging to end ethnic tension, unify the country and restore broad political participation, General Amin did just the opposite. In a reign of terror that lasted more than eight years, his army and security forces killed several hundred thousand of their own countrymen. They also decimated the country's economic and political institutions and exacerbated tribal animosities.

The three civilian governments that followed were unable to overcome this legacy. During President Milton Obote's tenure, from Decem-

ber 1980 until the coup, the armed forces continued to commit large-scale rights abuses, killing tens of thousands of civilians. These abuses combined with renewed ethnic rivalries in the army to erode the stability of the government until it was overthrown by a bold insurgency.

In its first few weeks in power, the new military government has sent mixed signals. Although proclaiming a commitment to democracy, the new chief of state, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, has suspended the constitution and dissolved parliament.

Promising to step down when elections are held, he and the other military leaders in the government have said that elections may be delayed for as much as 12 months. Listening to their assurances, most Ugandans undoubtedly recall Idi Amin's first speech as president in 1971, when he declared: "I am not a politician, but a professional soldier... mine will be purely a caretaker government."

Uganda's fortunes will depend on whether the ruling military council follows through on its promises to end the internal conflict with the National Resistance Army and include the powerful Baganda tribe in a government of national reconciliation.

One very positive step in that direction is the recent appointment of Paul Semogerere as minister of the interior. A principled, decent man and a Baganda, he is head of the opposition Democratic Party and an outspoken advocate of human rights. His appointment and that of Olara Otunua, a moderate and experienced diplomat, as foreign minister are promising signs. Yet even with their active participation in an interim government, the process of reconciliation is extremely difficult to achieve.

A second key to the future is the extent to which the United States, Britain and other countries commit themselves to help rebuild the country. The new government must work to attract their political and financial support and the backing of the international financial community.

Uganda has little bearing on the great East-West battles of our time, and few Americans will know or care if Ronald Reagan loses it on his watch. Congress has paid so little attention to Uganda since 1978, when the United States imposed comprehensive economic sanctions on the Amin regime. No member of Congress will spend even a day in Uganda during this month's congressional recess, and administration officials are likely to counsel that the United States adopt a wait-and-see attitude in the months ahead.

This would be a grave mistake. Instead of waiting, the administration should treat this period as a rare opportunity to press for democracy and human rights — and this can be done without in any way infringing on Ugandan sovereignty.

America can exercise considerable influence through trade and aid policies, and even a modest increase in financial support could make a critical difference at this point. U.S. representatives at multilateral development banks should also use their considerable influence to ensure that those institutions continue to provide Uganda with vital economic support.

The extension of additional aid and credit should be clearly linked to assurances by the Ugandan government: steps must be taken to achieve national reconciliation and respect for basic human rights, and those in the new government who support these initiatives must be given the authority they need to pursue them.

After Uganda's recent history, there is no guarantee that these efforts will succeed. But without the active involvement and support of the United States and other Western countries, the trauma of the past is likely to continue.

The writer is executive director of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a New York-based group that promotes rights around the world. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Why Not The Best For Paris?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In less than four years as U.S. ambassador to France, Evan Galbraith drew four formal protests from the French Foreign Ministry and a rebuke from his own foreign minister, George Shultz. ("He should have his tongue tied for him.") But it seems that President Reagan and his political handlers couldn't care less. Otherwise they would have had no trouble finding a successor with self-evident credentials. That would have been a way of saying to France, "Sorry about that."

Instead the White House has come up with Joe M. Rodgers, a stunningly successful, multimillionaire building contractor from Nashville, Tennessee, whose qualifications on paper are even less imposing than those of his predecessor. Mr. Galbraith had been posted in Paris for five years by Morgan Guaranty Trust. Mr. Rodgers had visited France only four or five times. "For several days," he told senators at his confirmation hearing, "I was in the French language."

His command of the French language began with a crash course this summer. But he would keep trying to "learn the beautiful French language" on the job, he said. Although he "might never master it," he thought his "managerial skills were much more important. I have run a company of over 1,000 employees, which is larger than an embassy."

Mr. Rodgers is owed the benefit of doubts. If he could build a contracting firm from an annual volume of \$250,000 to \$140 million in 10 years, he must have a certain capacity for growth. Anybody who raised \$100 million as finance chairman for the 1984 Reagan-Bush campaign was bound to catch the boss's eye. But why, in one of America's three or four most important diplomatic relationships, does Washington go out of its way to raise gratuitous doubts?

This is not another tremor on political-versus-career ambassadors. Malcolm Toon, a recognized Soviet specialist who wound up his career as ambassador to Moscow, made the right point in reaction to the Rodgers appointment: "What is important is competence on the part of both political appointees and professionals. Some political appointees have it and some professionals don't."

Sending an ambassador "to a critical country without any knowledge is sheer stupidity," he added. "Our prestige suffers, we fail to get our message across and, most important, we look silly around the world."

In a paper presented at the confirmation hearings, the American Academy of Diplomacy noted that the U.S. ambassadorship to France since World War II has been held by careerists for 15 years and political appointees for 15 years. But the gap of former Foreign Service officers added that the political appointees "have almost invariably been individuals with extensive past exposure and experience in France or with immediate senior experience in policy-making positions, or both... American ambassadors in Paris, under presidents of both parties, have probably been of higher consistent distinction than in any other single post abroad."

For a variety of reasons, the Academy continued, Paris "may well be at this particular time the most difficult and important U.S. ambassadorship in the world." Not the least of the reasons is that the French can be well, difficult. They are prickly, provocative, imperious, proud to a fault of their independence.

Geography, a nuclear strike force, an aloof relationship with NATO, an impending constitutional crisis arising on next year's parliamentary elections, a fiercely protective trade policy — all this accounts for the Academy's conclusion that "the next American ambassador in Paris will face formidable problems requiring the utmost skill and capacity."

Mr. Rodgers was wise enough at his confirmation hearings to promise, when prodded, that he would not meddle in French politics or play partisan American politics in Paris. "It is definitely a position that represents the whole country and all of its citizens." That those were the right answers is some comfort.

But when you look at the roster of those who have followed Benjamin Franklin to Paris since 1778, you still have to wonder why such elementary questions had to be asked.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS

Applause for the Show

The Australian Financial Review, cited in your pages on July 19, calls the Live-Aid Concert, the benefit to raise money for the fight against African famine, "an orgy of pointless and misdirected emotionalism which is likely to have a harmful effect on the starving people of the African famine belt." The rock concert was not intended to solve Africa's food problem. What it did do, and what nobody else has done to the same degree, was arouse in people around the world an enormous amount of concern for the starving. Those "ignorant and self-seeking figures" of the pop music industry did well.

DAMIAN BREEN, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

The Past Held on Paper

My compliments to Ellen Goodman ("No Phone Calls to Ronald in the Attic," Aug. 10). I hope this will encourage readers to respect the value of a letter again. The telephone is a wonderful invention, especially in emergencies, but magic moments are only captured in a letter. Copies who do their courting by telephone will never have that bundle of love letters to look back on. The mind can fail in sensibility but the letter cannot.

MARY B. WOESSNER, Summit.

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ELECTIONS IN IRAN — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, with his son, Syed Ahmad, right, cast his ballot at his Tehran residence Friday as Iranians chose among three candidates for president. The incumbent, Ali Khamenei, was considered a certain victor.

Iran Says Iraq Tried to Sabotage Election

LONDON — Iran said that "subversives" sent by Iraq to disrupt presidential elections Friday had been captured or killed. It added that the voting appeared to be unaffected and that President Ali Khamenei was expected to be returned to office.

Tehran Radio quoted Information Minister Mohammad Rezaei as saying that 20 teams of terrorists infiltrated the country two months ago on the disruption mission.

He said the efforts had been ineffective and that all those involved had been captured or killed, according to the broadcast, as monitored here by the British Broadcasting Corp.

The Iranian press agency quoted Mr. Rezaei later as saying that the "terrorists" had planned murders in several cities, including Tehran, Isfahan and Ahvaz, and also planned to fire rocket-propelled grenades at the Presidential Palace.

Mr. Khamenei, 46, an Islamic cleric, faced two challengers in the voting — former Trade Minister Habib Asgar-Owli, 52, and Sayyed Mahmoud Mustafavi Kashani, 42, a lawyer. Both are little known to the people of Iran, analysts say.

Mr. Khamenei took office in 1981, winning 16 million out of the 16.8 million votes.

About 20 million people were eligible to vote Friday. The results are not expected to be known for several days.

Regardless of the outcome, Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is understood to remain the paramount power in the nation.

The ayatollah cast his vote early Friday at his villa north of Tehran.

U.S. Official Tells Liberia Of Concern On Elections

By Joe Ritchie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials have expressed concern that Liberia's military government appears to be backing off from a pledge to hold elections and return to civilian rule.

The State Department counselor, Edward J. Derwinski, flew to Liberia last week to express concern about election procedures, U.S. officials said Thursday. Mr. Derwinski and other officials also have mentioned their concern about the jailing of Liberian politicians.

Sharply underscoring the concern about progress toward the return to democratic rule was the announcement Wednesday by Liberia's leader, Samuel K. Doe, that an outspoken former cabinet member would be tried by a special military tribunal.

A former finance minister, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a Harvard-educated development economist who has worked for the World Bank and as the Africa representative for Citibank, was placed under house arrest July 31 and transferred to a military stockade Aug. 9.

Mr. Doe said that she would be tried for statements made last month in Philadelphia that he called "deliberate to the peace and stability" of Liberia. Although Mr. Doe refused to specify on what charge she would be tried, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott said last week that she likely would be tried for sedition.

According to a text made available by a Liberian opposition figure, the former finance minister, in her speech to the Union of Liberian Associations in the Americas, called for less government intervention in the economy and a reallocation of resources, particularly from construction of large public buildings to rural development.

Mr. Doe also linked the centrist Liberia Action Party to an alleged plot to overthrow his government. Liberian opposition sources in Washington said they believed that Mr. Doe's actions were intended to provide an excuse to postpone legislative elections scheduled for Oct. 8 and presidential elections on Nov. 5.

U.S. officials said Thursday that Mr. Doe's comments caused "great concern" and noted that the United States had been encouraging Liberia to return to civilian rule. The U.S. officials noted that so far Liberia had made excellent progress toward that goal.

The officials also expressed concern about other Liberian politicians who have been jailed in recent months, as well as several leading journalists and 14 students seized last month for allegedly passing classified documents to Soviet diplomats.

Poles at Shrine Hear Call for Unity

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Flanked by banners of the banned Solidarity trade union, tens of thousands of Poles attended Mass here after marching from all parts of the country, in annual pilgrimages.

Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, called for national unity in a sermon Thursday outside the Jasna Gora monastery, which contains Poland's shrine of the Black Madonna. Church officials estimated that more than 200,000 people attended. Other estimates were slightly lower.

Beneath Cardinal Glemp, on an iron fence facing the pilgrims, were dozens of red-and-white banners mixing the themes of the Solidarity union, devotion to Catholicism and continuing resistance to efforts by the Communist authorities to stabilize the country. One read: "Black Madonna — Hope of Our Enslaved Nation."

Church leaders, warned by the government against allowing the pilgrimage to be overtaken by politics, unsuccessfully sought to prohibit from the Mass and marches banners and other demonstrations of opposition to the government.

Cardinal Glemp, who in the past has used sermons at Czestochowa to call for freedom of political prisoners, avoided any direct mention of politics Thursday, speaking instead of his hope for a future without conflict.

"The divisions in Europe and in our country will not divide us here" at the shrine, he said. "Instead, we will be led into unity."

His moderate tone signaled the church's efforts to avoid new conflicts with the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski after a year of turbulent relations, several observers said. Cardinal Glemp and General Jaruzelski met earlier this summer for the first time in 18 months.

For many pilgrims, however, the ceremonies at Jasna Gora and their trek of 200 miles (320 kilometers) or more through the countryside proved a reaffirmation of the alienation they feel from the Polish authorities.

"I'm 53 years old and the pilgrimage is difficult for me in physical terms," said a journalist from Warsaw who walked 175 miles to the shrine in 10 days with a group of 5,000 people. "But I felt as though I were in the real Poland. Everyone was praying and saying what they wanted. No one was afraid."

Along the pilgrimage route from Warsaw to Czestochowa, thousands of Poles offered prayers for the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, and President Ronald Reagan and to the United States and listened to accounts by former political prisoners of interrogation by security forces, participants said.

At regular intervals, the pilgrims also prayed for "forgiveness" for Communist Party leaders and asked for "courage on Oct. 13," the day of scheduled parliamentary elections. Solidarity's underground leadership has called for a boycott of the vote.

"Our pilgrimage was on the theme of the conquest of evil by

good," said Stanislaw, a pilgrim from Warsaw. "And by evil we understood communism."

The defiant tone was as traditional as the pilgrimages themselves, which began from Warsaw in 1711 during an epidemic. The 600-year-old Jasna Gora monastery and its icon, a painting of Mary, the mother of Jesus, adorned with jewels and blackened by smoke from candles, has been a symbol of Polish nationalism since 1655, when besieging Swedish forces were defeated by outnumbered Polish defenders.

This year, the monks who maintain the shrine said that groups from every major Polish city and 18 countries arrived in Czestochowa.

Greeks Unearth Ancient Royal Palace

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

SALONIKA, Greece — The largest royal palace ever discovered in Greece is being excavated near here by the archaeological authorities of western Macedonia.

Mary Caramanolu-Siganidou, regional director of antiquities, said in a recent interview that chances were even that the palace was the birthplace of Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia from 336 B.C. to 323 B.C.

The palace lies within the confines of agricultural fields that cover the ruins of the ancient capital of Pella.

"The palace is either that of Philip II, Alexander's father, or Cassander, the next king," said Ms. Caramanolu-Siganidou. "Alexander himself was never here long enough to build. His military campaigns kept him away."

If it can be established that the palace was the work of Philip, she said, there is no doubt that Alexander was born there. "Perhaps in one of these rooms around the courtyard," she said.

At the center of the courtyard, the archaeologists have unearthed the square foundation of an altar, around which were found Doric fluted columns, then an open portico and finally a rectangular flight of stairs.

The biggest room, according to Ms. Caramanolu-Siganidou, measured about 65 feet by 65 feet (20 meters by 20 meters), with walls more than six feet wide, which indicates the grandeur of the palace.

Unfortunately, she said, classical literature contains no description of either Philip's or Cassander's palaces. However, Livy, writing of an earlier king, who turned the village of Pella into the capital of Macedonia, described it as a city of great splendor. The king was Archelaus, who ruled from 413 B.C. to 399 B.C.

The fragments dug from the palace excavation have convinced archaeologists that they date to a period later than Archelaus and can be only from Philip's or Cassander's royal residence.

The exceptional size of the palace complex being known gradually, Ms. Caramanolu-Siganidou

said. On the basis of exploratory trenches, the archaeologists have concluded that the palace, consisting of six wings, covered about 15 acres (six hectares).

"This is the largest palace in Greece and one of the largest ever found," Ms. Caramanolu-Siganidou said.

The stage-by-stage discovery of the ruins of Pella began in 1957, the archaeologist said, when a farmer digging the foundation for a new storehouse had found sections of Doric columns. Ms. Caramanolu-Siganidou said that the most telling discovery was tiles bearing the name of Pella.

The discoveries of the first five years of digging, when funds for the project ran out, now are shown in a small museum on the site. Excavation did not resume until the mid-1970s, when archaeologists were called in to give their approval to excavate for the laying of water pipes.

Examination of the grounds disclosed that the town and palace covered a much larger area than originally believed.

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ARTS / LEISURE

How 'Estimates' Distort Auction Market

International Herald Tribune
THE entire auction market operates on the basis of estimates, the prices that the auction houses believe bidders might be willing to pay for works of art. The estimate is put forward by the auction house's expert in a given field. But on what basis?

Take the Van Gogh landscape and Gauguin still life that were at the heart of the lawsuit

SOUREN MELIKIAN

against Christie's by Cristallina SA, the Swiss company that wanted to sell the paintings. One is a landscape by Van Gogh that does not equal another. Even two landscapes identical in size will differ in composition, in color balance, in the rhythm introduced by the brushwork. The sum total of all this results in the appeal of the painting, as Christopher Burge, then head of Christie's Impressionist and Modern Master department, put it in court papers.

The trouble is that such a factor as "appeal" is fundamentally variable, regardless of whether the "market" of which there has been so much talk is "optimistic" or "not optimistic." If it is true that no two works of art are identical, it is equally true that no two art lovers will pass an identical judgment on a given work of art. And virtually any one who has been buying art over a long period has had several experiences of missing an object at auction or in a gallery and buying it later from a dealer at twice the price after realizing how strong its "appeal" is. At almost every sale successful bidders are approached by someone who is either daydreaming or hesitant. Receptivity to beauty is not necessarily instant; it can come in stages and is often linked to a certain mood, even among seasoned professionals.

Thus to quote one figure as a probable price of any item at auction is meaningless. Even to quote a probable price range leaves a margin for error. There has never been an auction where all the prices paid beautifully coincided with the middle of the estimate range. The price of art cannot be predicted, because human emotions defy equations.

"I never expect anything in this business," Burge said in court papers relating to the Cristallina suit, which, though it was later dropped by a judge in New York, led to the disclosure that David Badhurst, Burge's predecessor as president of Christie's New York, falsely sold the above-mentioned Van Gogh and Gauguin had been sold.

Still, there are degrees of predictability—or unpredictability. Impressionist paintings, eight

of which were at the root of the Christie's case, are less prone to wild variations than most categories. They have been thoroughly researched, virtually eliminating serious problems of attribution. The works of a given artist come up on the market with sufficient frequency for buyers to have some idea of their possible value. Compared with Old Masters, the situation for Impressionists is almost ideal.

Consider the Guido Reni in an April 3 sale at Sotheby's: It was estimated at £250,000 to £300,000—and knocked down at £2 million. In November, the portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colman by Joseph Wright of Derby sold at Christie's for £1.4 million. That fell within the estimate range. On the other hand, Nicolas Poussin's "Holy Family," one of the greatest 17th-century French paintings ever seen at auction and one that was marvelously well preserved because it had not been moved from Chastworth House for more than 250 years, failed to reach its reserve when it came up at Christie's in April 1981.

Its sale was negotiated after the auction. Norton Simon bought it for £1.65 million, the reserve price (Simon now owns the painting jointly with the Getty Museum). Was the reserve price exaggerated? Hardly, in view of the rarity of such a work, Poussins being much harder to come by than Van Goghs. But, as in the case of the Van Gogh, it is a work with few potential buyers. In the price range exceeding £1.5 million, there are probably fewer than 10 individuals and institutions worldwide combining the interest in such an artist and the buying capacity. The fewer the potential buyers, the more unpredictable the outcome of the sale.

In the old days, say 20 years ago, that did not matter. Reserves were not much used and were very low. Prices in any area were susceptible to wild variations. Now that vendors refuse to take such chances and, in a penny market, are in a position to impose their reserves on auction houses, the latter resort to a new device to determine their estimate: They keep their ears to the ground, as Burge put it in court papers. Weeks before the sale, dealers and collectors come by to have a look at the works they are interested in. And they talk. Auction house experts are skillful at getting people to tell them how much they are prepared to pay for a work of art they covet. A majority of dealers know how to hold their tongues, but not all of them, and a majority of private buyers are incapable of doing so. As they actively disclose their interest in what they will try to buy, they help push up the estimate and, often, the reserve. The auction houses seem to be unaware of how objectionable this way of steering the market is,

and will frequently use the cliché "we have had a lot of interest" in this picture or that object. But in fact the expert is as much an opinion pollster as anything else.

The sad thing for those who sell at auction is that opinion polls can be divergent. In the Cristallina case, Badhurst, as Christie's New York president, held one opinion concerning the prices that Dimitry Jodidio's pictures might bring, and Burge, the Impressionist expert, held another. Jodidio, the owner of Cristallina, was incensed because he was never told about the difference of opinion; Christie's has admitted this. Burge was so pessimistic that he instructed the New York press officer, Elizabeth Shaw, to tell CBS-TV in a letter only one week before the auction that Christie's expected to sell the paintings at between \$5 million and \$9 million. The message that such an announcement conveyed to professionals was that there had been a climbdown from Badhurst's initial estimate of \$9.3 million, and it can hardly have left them with a favorable impression.

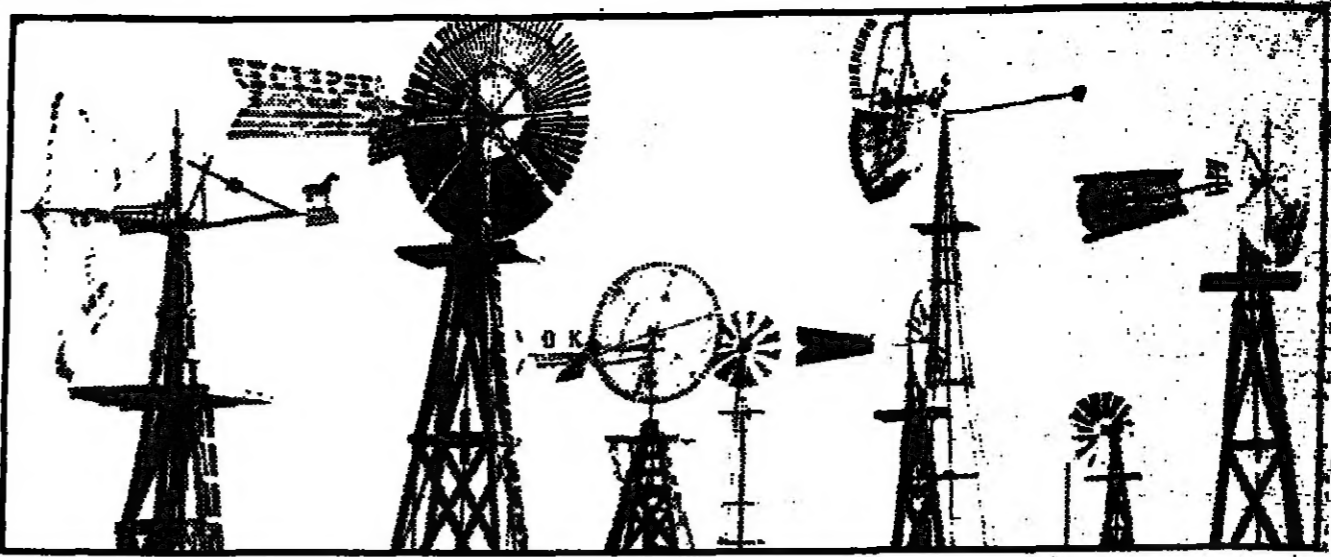
Differences of opinion within auction houses are not infrequent. I have more than once spoken to experts who were unhappy because they were urged by their superiors to take objects with high reserves, which forced them to print estimates well above what they thought the work would bring. Loyalty to the firm forbids them to reveal this to a client.

Jodidio told Christie's from the beginning that he wanted to raise \$10 million. It is because Bathurst felt the eight paintings he selected would fetch this amount that he agreed to the auction, and that three other paintings were left out of the sale. Many private individuals can be hurt, as Jodidio may have been, by not getting the money they need on time. In the reforms contemplated by auction professionals as a result of the Bathurst case, the estimate system and the publicity given to estimates deserve at least as much priority as the reserve price problem.

Second of three articles. Next week: The need to reform auction appraisal procedures.

Settlement Final in Judaica Case

Judge Robert E. White of the New York State Supreme Court has given final approval to a settlement involving Sotheby's disputed 1984 auction of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts. The New York Times reported. The most valuable works will be repurchased from the buyers and redistributed to institutions where they will be made available to the public, and the seller, Alexander Guttman, who smuggled the books out of Nazi Germany, will receive \$900,000.



TURNIN' IN THE WIND—A collection of windmills in the Texas Panhandle, photographed by T. Lindsay Baker, publisher of a quarterly magazine called *Windmills' Gazette*. Baker, a windmill watcher who has spent years

stalking the American species—fixtures on farms from the 1850s through the 1930s—has documented his findings in "A Field Guide to American Windmills," a book published by the University of Oklahoma Press for \$65.

Works of Siberian Exile Shown in Warsaw Fortress

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW—In a badly lighted corner of an old Czarist fortress in Warsaw hang some remarkable paintings that, though largely unknown even by Polish art

historians, evoke the experience of exile, imprisonment and torture with an immediacy and impact similar to that conveyed by Goya's well-known series, "The Horrors of War."

The Polish paintings are the



Detail from an untitled work by Alexander Sochaczewski.

work of a one-time rabbinical student, Alexander Sochaczewski, who spent nearly 20 years working, bound and shackled, in the salt mines of Czarist Siberia after he was sentenced to death in 1862 for his role in the anti-Czarist Polish nationalist movement.

After his release under Czar Alexander's amnesty of 1880, the artist painted scenes he recalled from Siberia, bearing passionate witness to pain, horror and barbarism. He lived and painted in Vienna, Brussels and Munich. At his death in 1923 he had not sold a single painting. He left 124 pictures to a museum in what was then the Polish city of Lwów (which earlier in his life had been Lemberg in Austria-Hungary and is now Lvov in the Soviet Ukraine), with instructions that none ever be sold. In 1956, the authorities in Lvov presented the works to Poland. A few were put on display at the Citadel, the riverside fortress in which tens of thousands of Polish patriots, nationalists and revolutionaries were confined over the span of more than a century.

nonaggression pact, among them Poland's Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and his parents. It is widely believed in Poland that there are still Polish, speaking communities in Siberia.

Fears of arousing either the anti-Soviet feelings of the Polish nation, or the anti-Polish feelings of Soviet diplomats may explain why Sochaczewski, a patriot and a prize-worthy artist, is given so little prominence and is so little known. "He was a technically excellent painter," said Kate Freeman, an American artist who is working in Poland on paintings for a show at the Tatishcheff Galleries in New York. "He was very modern for his time and those images obviously came directly from his gut." Freeman said after she had stumbled on the Sochaczewski paintings.

Still, Sochaczewski's works are not included in albums and anthologies of Polish art. The last traveling exhibition of his art was in 1935. Several Polish art critics and historians who were asked about the man said they had never heard of him.

What little information is available about him comes largely from Jewish sources published in Poland during the wars. He was born in 1843 in Sochaczew, where his father, Sander Leib, was a sexton at a synagogue. At 14 the young man was studying at a rabbinical academy, but left. Three years later, despite the biblical prohibition against making graven images, he was studying with a Warsaw painter, Józef Zimler, and signing his sketches with a Polonized name taken from his hometown.

Swept up by nationalist passions in a Poland that had been crushed into oblivion by Russia, Prussia and Austria, Sochaczewski was arrested in 1862 for working on these Jewish journals. He was taken to the Citadel and sentenced to be hanged, a sentence that because of his youth was reduced to 22 years of hard labor in Siberian exile.

He spent most of this period in Ussolye, at salt mines near Irkutsk in Siberia. For the first two and a half years he was reportedly kept, constantly in manacles but had his hands freed for a few hours in the afternoon when he was permitted to teach painting to the 14-year-old daughter of a visiting noble for a few months.

At the fortress museum, an official said a book on Sochaczewski's life and art was being prepared and would probably be published within two years.

Americans Start Trek On Marco Polo's Trail

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan—Two Americans have set out on a 4,000-mile (6,500-kilometer) expedition from the north Pakistani town of Gilgit to Beijing, following the trail of Marco Polo, the official Radio Pakistan reported.

It said the journey would take two and a half months using camels, horses and yaks where there were no roads suitable for vehicles, particularly in the desert. Tourism officials in Islamabad said the two, Harry Rutstein and Michael Winn, left Thursday.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Dreyfus Affair
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By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When François Mitterrand was elected president of France he decided to give the country, and Paris in particular, some new monuments to important historical figures. One of these was Alfred Dreyfus.

The minister of culture, Jack Lang, asked the artist and sculptor known as Tim, political cartoonist for L'Express magazine, to take part in the project. Tim produced a small version of a statue showing Dreyfus at attention, raising the hilt of his broken sword before his face in a traditional military salute.

Lang wanted to install the monument at the Ecole Militaire — the very place where Dreyfus stood at attention while his uniform was stripped of the insignia of rank and his sword broken. It would have been a handsome choice, but it has created a government dispute that has spilled over into public debate.

On Oct. 15, 1894, 3-year-old Pierre Dreyfus took his father's hand, walked him to the door and kissed him goodbye. Five years were to pass before they met again. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, then 35 years old, had an appointment in the office of a colleague at the war ministry for what he thought was going to be a routine meeting of the general staff. Instead, he was charged with high treason and immediately imprisoned. After a parody of a trial he was found guilty of selling military secrets to the Germans, publicly stripped of his rank and transported to Devil's Island.

Dreyfus later declared that he resisted the overwhelming urge to commit suicide because he wanted to be vindicated and reinstated for

his children's sake. The evidence against Dreyfus had been fabricated to protect the real culprit, Major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, a spendthrift in urgent need of money. The general staff believed that by condemning Dreyfus it was protecting the honor of the French Army; the anchoring assumption was that Dreyfus, as a Jew, was an outsider and consequently expendable.

Fortunately, the honor of France found some brilliant defenders in people such as Jean Jaurès, Georges Clemenceau and the writers Charles Péguy and Emile Zola; the latter's famous "J'accuse" earned him a one-year jail sentence.

"L'affaire Dreyfus" split France down the middle. Against Dreyfus stood "the higher interests of the nation," the right and various "patriotic" organizations created in the heat of the moment. For him stood justice, the left and the League of the Rights of Man, created in response to Zola's libel trial. But things were not really that simple. Political parties were torn apart, families divided, friendships wrecked and French society so strongly polarized that traces of that now distant ordeal, including the anti-Semitism, lingered in the French mentality for a long time.

Even the army did not present a united front in this matter: Major Georges Picquart, who had just been named director of the army information service, became convinced that Esterhazy was the real culprit and he passed on the evidence to the president of the Senate. As a result, Picquart was hastily promoted and shipped off to Tunisia.

In time Dreyfus was vindicated. In 1906 he was reinstated in the army and awarded the Legion of Honor. By then, however, the public had lost interest. The German military attaché who had received the secrets from Esterhazy published his memoirs in 1930, confirming Dreyfus's innocence. Alfred Dreyfus died five years later in Paris, at age 76.

The importance of these events for France, the way in which the outcome reflected favorably on the French sense of republican justice, and the courage and dignity that Dreyfus had shown throughout his ordeal made him appear an obvious choice to Mitterrand. But the decision to erect the monument, and above all the proposed location, have caused controversy.

Tim with model of his Dreyfus statue.

Mitterrand's list was not a partisan one. It included, for instance, monuments to former President Georges Pompidou (on the Champs Elysees), the resistance hero Jean Moulin (facing the Pompidou Center), Pierre Mendès-France (in the Luxembourg Gardens) and Léon Blum (in the Tuileries). Blum's 1936 Front Populaire obtained social advantages for workers including a 40-hour week and annual paid vacations — a fact that did not make him popular with the right — and when the Socialist government of the republic proposed placing his monument on Place Léon Blum, in the 11th arrondissement, it ran into obstruction from Mayor Jacques Chirac's conservative city government.

The Dreyfus project had been kept secret until recently. The news broke when the minister of defense, Charles Hernu, made a public statement about it. In his view, the Ecole Militaire was not an appropriate location. "For one thing," he said, "the place is not open to the public." He suggested putting the statue in the old Ecole Polytechnique, which Dreyfus attended.

The French press has been tempted to describe this mild exchange between Lang and Hernu and the attendant public debate as "une nouvelle affaire Dreyfus." L'Express says "some people" feel the presence of the statue inside the

Ecole Militaire would be a form of provocation. Jean Daniel, editor of Le Nouvel Observateur magazine writes that "it is not easy for the army to acknowledge a sin," and suggests that it might be equally appropriate to place the monument in front of the Palais de Justice, where Dreyfus was tried.

"In my monument," says Tim, "Dreyfus is provoking no one. He is shown saluting his ideals, which are the ideals of an officer, and saluting, too, all those whose efforts ultimately saved him: Zola, Clemenceau and Jaurès, but also that portion of public opinion that forced the general staff to back down. Dreyfus's sword was broken, but this did not prevent him from remaining faithful to the values it represented in his sight, doing everything in his power to recover the lost honor of his calling. This, in my opinion, is the highest form of the military spirit can attain."

"The monument could quite appropriately be placed elsewhere too, but I would be sorry that the army should lose the moral benefit of its presence. Dreyfus was an exemplary figure after all — a soldier who, against all odds, remained faithful to his idea of what an officer should be."

The monument is scheduled to be finished in December, by which time some agreement on its location should have been reached.

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She had her troubles, though. Her marriage at the age of 20 to Jean-Baptiste Lebrun might have seemed like a good idea, in that Lebrun was in the picture business in a big way, had lent many fine pictures to copy, and had in general an established position.

As it turned out, he was a scoundrel who had already committed himself to marriage with a woman who had helped him in business. Once he had wriggled out of that, he "looked after" his new wife by "taking care of" her substantial earnings, leaving her with a sum in pocket money that a schoolboy would have despised. The only good thing that can be said of him, whether by her or by us, is that he stood up for her when it was said that she was a person of no talent who gave her name to pictures that had been painted by her.

In France, in England and elsewhere, Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun was the object of personal attacks prompted by envy, jealousy and malice, to which she replied with a spirited rebuttal. Even Jacques Louis David, an artist of high genius, resented her so much that he lent himself to every calumny that was fomented against her. (He also took care to keep ever open in his studio a book in which her success was attributed to a disreputable association with a man whom she despised.)

Incidents of this kind — and they were many — were the more absurd in that Vigée-Lebrun was an exemplary colleague. Though best known for her portraits of women, she came on good and strong in portraits of men whom she admired. Among them was the painter Hubert Robert, whose portrait by her is in the Louvre. Looking at the spontaneous, full-hearted individual she portrayed, we see at once the man who is the subject of one of the best of her portraits in prose.

Hubert Robert, by her account, could paint a picture as fast as he could write a letter. Convivial to the point of dining out up to 362 times a year, he was physically reckless to the point almost of madness — risking his life on the topmost point of the Colosseum in Rome for a trivial wager, incautious at ball games even in his 60s, and a master at that same age of acrobatic impersonations and impromptu circus turns.

It is for portraits of this kind that Vigée-Lebrun's memoirs are a continual delight. A discerning reader will also admire the fortitude with which she dismisses the burns and rejections that in a another person might have been matter for a lifetime of whining and recrimination. In this and other ways, Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun was a true "role model." Whether or not we get the National Museum of Women's Art, there are not many women, and not many men, who are in her class as a human being.

Detail of Vigée-Lebrun self-portrait with her daughter.

Someone to be cherished, studied and if possible emulated? To answer that, we have to know her work at first hand, and we have to study her memoirs. Her work is widely scattered and often difficult to see, and it was a misfortune that the Vigée-Lebrun exhibition that was organized in

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
MidCap	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Transp	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Comm	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Indus	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Indus	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Indus	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Transp	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00
Comm	1312.41	1312.41	1312.41	0.00	0.00

Friday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 87,218,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 86,100,000
Prev. consolidated close 101,250.710

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	215	0.00			
Declined	215	0.00			
Unchanged	215	0.00			
Total Issues	215	0.00			
New High	215	0.00			
New Low	215	0.00			

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Composite	215	0.00			
Indus	215	0.00			
Transp	215	0.00			
Comm	215	0.00			
Indus	215	0.00			

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	12,514	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Bonds	115.25	+0.02			
Utilities	115.25	+0.02			
Indus	115.25	+0.02			

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	215	0.00			
Declined	215	0.00			
Unchanged	215	0.00			
Total Issues	215	0.00			
New High	215	0.00			
New Low	215	0.00			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Amgen	12,514	12.50			
Amgen	12,514	12.50			
Amgen	12,514	12.50			
Amgen	12,514	12.50			
Amgen	12,514	12.50			

12 Month High Low Stock					
Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Chg.
239.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
174.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00
101.16	4.4	24	31	21	0.00

Prices Down to End Dull Week

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted to a broad decline Friday in quiet trading to close out a lackluster week.

The downturn was led by computer, aerospace, oil and financial issues. But mining stocks moved ahead.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials fell 5.15 to 1,312.61, giving it a loss for the week of 8.18 points. It was the fourth consecutive weekly decline in the blue-chip average, during which it has tumbled 46.93 points.

Losers outpaced gainers Friday by more than 2 to 1. Volume totaled 87.91 million shares compared with 86.10 million in the previous session.

Earlier this week the market had repeatedly opened higher and then pulled back in afternoon trading. But on Friday the majority of prices were on the downside throughout the session.

The slide came amid indications of continued weakness in the economy.

The U.S. Commerce Department said housing starts fell 2.4 percent last month to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.65 million units. Many economists had looked for a July gain because of recent declines in mortgage rates.

The Federal Reserve said on Thursday that consumer credit outstanding rose \$6.8 billion in July, down from gains of \$8 billion to \$9 billion in the previous four months. Economists said that the July increase might indicate a slowdown in consumer spending.

In another report, the Federal Reserve Board said the nation's factories, utilities and mines

Prices Down to End Dull Week

operated at a seasonally adjusted 80.8 percent of capacity in July, a rate unchanged since May.

Meanwhile, the expiration of several stock-index futures apparently did not produce the late volatility in prices for which Wall Street had braced.

On previous expiration days, prices took sharp swings in late trading as professional traders closed out positions in both the options and in the stocks that comprise the indexes. The traders had staked the positions in the hope of profiting on the differences in price between the stocks and the index options.

Analysts said a lack of leadership from any sector of the market and a sluggish economy were curbing potential rallies.

"The market lacks any strong incentives to do anything," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. He said that stocks making dramatic advances usually are takeover candidates, while the issues suffering the worst losses are doing so on disappointing earnings prospects.

"The more deliberate investors are stepping out of the arena until there is better visibility on corporate earnings and the direction of interest rates," he said.

Middle South Utilities fell 1 1/2 to 9 3/4 and topped the NYSE's active list. Also active were Pan American World Airways, up 1/4 at 8 1/2; International Business Machines, down 1/4 to 125 1/4; U.S. Steel, off 1/4 at 29; and Union Carbide, up 1/4 to 32 1/2.

Manufacturers Hanover slipped 1/4 to 37 1/2. The bank holding company declared a 2-for-1 stock split and raised the dividend on pre-split shares.

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Policy Change
To Stem Farm

ECONOMY

Our Readers

Statistics Index

INDEX prices	P.12	Commodity futures	P.10
NYSE stock prices	P.12	Gold markets	P.9
NYSE futures prices	P.10	Market summary	P.8
Commodity prices	P.10	OTC stock	P.12
Commodity futures	P.10	Other markets	P.14

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 17-18, 1985

Page 9

ECONOMIC SCENE

Policy Changes Are Needed
To Stem Farming's Decline

By MARVIN DUNCAN and MARK DRABENSTOTT

NEW YORK — American agriculture's performance has continued to decline throughout the current business expansion. And unless changes are made in public policy, the outlook could be even more bleak. The in both national economic policy and agricultural policy, as well as initiatives in trade.

A credible plan to reduce the enormous federal budget deficits would help bring interest rates down by easing upward pressures on capital markets and by lowering inflationary expectations. Lower interest rates would reduce farm production costs and stop declines in farm asset values.

The indirect effects would be even more important. Lower interest rates mean further declines in the dollar, and they could also help reduce interest rates worldwide, spurring economic growth abroad. More prudent fiscal policy could allow more flexibility in U.S. monetary policy-making — creating an environment for more balanced economic growth.

Changes in tax policy may also be needed. With farm commodities in chronic oversupply, a re-evaluation of tax incentives in agriculture is in order.

American farm policies fashioned 50 years ago for an agriculture oriented to domestic markets are no longer appropriate for the sector's current export orientation. Current pricing policies tend to put an umbrella over world markets, calling forth more production than can be marketed at government-supported prices. A move toward market pricing seems both inevitable and essential for farmers to compete successfully in world markets. During a transition to market pricing, direct government payments to farmers — necessarily generous at first — could be gradually reduced over a 5- to 10-year horizon.

The United States probably has excess capacity at prices acceptable to farmers. A case could be made for retiring 25 million to 30 million cropland acres (10 million to 12 million hectares) over the long run. Many of the idled acres could be fragile or marginal land.

LARGE numbers of farmers and rural businesses are likely to be forced out over the next few years. Benefits for relocation and retraining these people would be a cost-effective means of providing aid. At the same time, such a program would encourage needed resource adjustment in rural America.

Trade growth policies are increasingly important to U.S. farmers. Domestic consumption takes the production from about two out of three harvested cropland acres. Slow growth in domestic demand and rapid agricultural productivity gains imply that by the turn of the century only half the current cropland output will be needed for domestic markets. The rest will have to be exported or the U.S. agricultural plant will have to be scaled down sharply. Thus, the nation's trading interests should become a more vital part of broader U.S. policy debates.

Historically, the United States has exported raw agricultural products. Adding value to products by processing before they are sold abroad could add significantly to export earnings. Greater emphasis on value-added products may be necessary for continued growth in export sales to traditional but mature markets in western Europe and Japan.

Economic development in the world's low- and middle-income

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 16
Australia	1.4525
Belgium	36.363
Canada	70.875
France	166.63
Germany	1.9364
Italy	2.3636
Japan	163.64
Netherlands	2.2037
Switzerland	2.0048
U.K.	1.9364
U.S.	1.0000

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 16
Australia	0.6875
Belgium	0.0274
Canada	0.0143
France	0.0060
Germany	0.0051
Italy	0.0042
Japan	0.0061
Netherlands	0.0045
Switzerland	0.0050
U.K.	0.0051
U.S.	1.0000

Interest Rates

Domestic Deposits	Aug. 16
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Key Money Rates	Aug. 16
Discount Rate	7 1/4%
Federal Funds	7 1/4%
Prime Rate	9 1/4%
30-day T-bill	7 1/4%
90-day T-bill	7 1/4%
180-day T-bill	7 1/4%
3-year T-bill	7 1/4%
5-year T-bill	7 1/4%
10-year T-bill	7 1/4%
30-year T-bill	7 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Aug. 16
Mutual Shares	7.84
Yield Rate	7.84

Asian Dollar Deposits	Aug. 16
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Gold	Aug. 16
Spot	328.50
1 month	328.50
3 months	328.50
6 months	328.50
1 year	328.50

Japan	Aug. 16
Discount Rate	5 1/2%
Federal Funds	5 1/2%
Prime Rate	5 1/2%
30-day T-bill	5 1/2%
90-day T-bill	5 1/2%
180-day T-bill	5 1/2%
3-year T-bill	5 1/2%
5-year T-bill	5 1/2%
10-year T-bill	5 1/2%
30-year T-bill	5 1/2%

To Our Readers
The stock market was closed Friday in Belgium for a holiday.S. African
Currency
PlungesDealers Blame
Botha's Speech

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — The South African rand plunged on Friday in what dealers said was a reaction to President Pieter W. Botha's speech Thursday night rejecting quick major reforms in the country's apartheid policies.

Dealers said disappointment that Mr. Botha had failed to announce major reforms produced the fastest and sharpest drop the rand could remember in the rand's value. The rand closed at 41.5 cents Friday in Johannesburg, after hitting a record low of 38.5 cents Thursday after the market opened. It closed at 45.2-45.4 cents Thursday. Its previous record low was 41.9-42.0 cents on Jan. 18 this year.

Mr. Botha spoke in Durban amid intensifying economic and political pressure for a major breakthrough in reform.

South Africa's finance minister, Barend du Plessis, ruled out any new exchange controls after the fall in the rand. He said, "There is no possibility whatsoever of any direct interventionist measures." He said the rand's drop was an emotional reaction to Mr. Botha's speech.

The dollar was mostly lower Friday in trading on New York and European markets. Page 13.

Gold prices rose Friday in Zurich and London in response to the decline of the U.S. dollar and fears of continued civil unrest in South Africa, bullion traders said.

One Zurich trader said that bullion was being underpinned by the dollar's losses and the volatile situation in South Africa, a major gold producer.

Economists and financial analysts said Mr. Botha's speech and drop in the rand could accelerate the nation's inflation rate, now at a 16.4 percent annual rate. It could also cause interest rates to remain high and seriously delay any recovery from the nation's worst recession in 50 years, they said.

"The rand probably overreacted, but with the continuing state of emergency, interest rates will remain somewhat higher than they would have been otherwise, and that will delay an economic recovery," predicted Johan Cloete, chief economist at Barclays National Bank Ltd., the nation's biggest bank. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

New Steps Urged
For Recovery
In Singapore

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy can recover within two years if wages are kept down and productivity is increased, according to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr. Lee, in a speech to business leaders, said Thursday that the island could regain its competitiveness without forfeiting its high standard of living.

Singapore's gross domestic product shrank 1.4 percent in the second quarter, the first time in 20 years that a contraction was reported. The island's GDP rose to 9 percent in the second quarter in 1984 and recorded a 1.3 percent gain in the first quarter this year. The growth rate for all of 1984 was 8.2 percent. GDP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services but excludes income from foreign investments.

"Hold wages up, productivity, make our wages more competitive, and other things being equal, we should be all right by 1987," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee called on businessmen to identify "new growth areas" to stay ahead of Singapore's economic rivals, including Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

Cobbling Over Gucci's Family Feuds



Maurizio Gucci and the firm's seal; Aldo Gucci (inset).

to do with Paolo and his father," he said. "I know only that a board of directors elected me," said the new president, who started in a Gucci package room at age 15. More seriously, he added: "It would be difficult to be in this chair if Aldo didn't want it."

Aldo Gucci's father, Guccio, founded the company as a saddlery in Florence in 1906, and it is Guccio's linked initials that adorn the company's products. It was Aldo, with help from Maurizio's father, Rodolfo, and a third brother, Vasco, both deceased, who took the company to the United States.

The first shop in the United States was opened in 1953, and there are now 25 shops in the United States alone. According to Maurizio, sales in Europe, the United States and Japan are roughly balanced, with 30 percent each.

"I was the only one to work seven years with my uncle, who is quite a difficult guy," Maurizio said. "With him, it's not living, it's surviving. If he does 100 percent, you have to do 150 percent, to show you can do as well as he does."

One thing already seems clear: Maurizio Gucci will do things differently. He hopes, in effect, to be the Gucci who presides over the transformation of the family company into a modern corporation. He favors "evolution," provided (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

U.S. Housing Starts Fell 2.4% in July; Factory Use Steady

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Housing construction in the United States dropped 2.4 percent in July, while the operating rate at the nation's factories, mines and utilities held steady, the government reported Friday.

The construction report continued to confound expectations for a rebound in housing brought on by falling mortgage interest rates.

The Commerce Department reported that new housing was started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.65 million units in July. A slight rise in single-family dwellings was overshadowed by a plunge

of 7.5 percent in apartment buildings with five or more units. It was the fourth consecutive month that there has been no improvement in factory use, the Federal Reserve Board said in its report. U.S. industry operated at 80.8 percent of capacity in July, the same level since April and 1.2 percentage points below last July.

The Fed's report included an upward revision in the June rate, which was originally reported as 80.7 percent of capacity.

The operating rate for manufacturing industries was unchanged in July at 80.4 percent of capacity, while the rate for the mining industry climbed slightly to 82.6 percent from 82.5 percent. However, the operating rate at electric and gas utilities dropped to 83 percent in July, down from 83.9 percent in June. The decline apparently reflected lower than normal use of electricity for cooling during the summer.

The July decline in construction starts followed a weak 0.8-percent June increase and a 13-percent plunge in May. The June figure was revised from an original estimate of 1.9-percent increase.

The July level of housing starts is actually 4.4 percent below the rate of a year ago, when average interest rates stood at a 1984 high of 15.2 percent for a conventional, 30-year, fixed-rate mortgage. Since then, mortgage rates have dropped by almost 3 percentage points but housing construction has not met expectations for a big rebound.

In more ominous news, the Commerce Department report said that building permits, a good sign of future plans, fell 0.9 percent in July after a 3.7-percent drop in June.

Rapid growth in the nation's basic money supply is making it more difficult for the Federal Reserve to respond appropriately to inflationary pressures in the economy, credit market analysts say. The central bank re-

ported Thursday that the money supply surged \$5.3 billion in early August, more than twice analysts' expectations. The increase left money growth well ahead of the target the Fed has set to permit steady, noninflationary economic growth.

But earlier Thursday, the Fed reported a modest 0.2-percent increase in July in production at the nation's factories, mines and utilities. The July gain left industrial production just 1.4 percent higher than it was a year ago. By comparison, industrial production grew 12.2 percent in the 12 months ended in July 1984.

These workers are required to assess their own income, file quarterly tax payments and then file a year-end tax return.

These 3.4 million people — about 7.1 percent of all Japanese taxpayers — are allowed a range of deductions unavailable to salaried workers.

The Japanese call the system *kyoroyon*, or nine-six-four — meaning that salaried workers supposedly pay tax on 90 percent of their income, business owners 60 percent and farmers 40 percent.

Since 1940, Mr. Kitano estimated, the Japanese government has saved 223.1 billion yen on tax collecting, or about \$958 million at the present exchange rate. The number of tax collectors, too, has stayed at about 52,000 in the last few years. Mr. Kitano said, partly because of budget constraints.

Very different rules, however, apply to farmers, people who own their own businesses and others who are not salaried employees.

Switzerland Halts
Action Against
Marc Rich Group

By Anthony Williams

Reuters

ZURICH — The Swiss government said Friday that it would halt legal proceedings against officials at the Marc Rich commodities trading group in connection with supplying economic secrets to U.S. authorities.

The public prosecutor's office, explaining its decision in a statement released by the Justice Ministry in Bern, said that the Marc Rich & Co. case had been characterized "by the breach of Swiss sovereignty by the United States."

Marc Rich's trading house, based in Zug, near Zurich, has been investigated by the U.S. authorities in one of the largest tax evasion cases in U.S. history.

Two years ago, after Mr. Rich started supplying company documents to investigating authorities in New York, the Swiss intervened by confiscating papers as they were about to be airlifted to the United States.

The Swiss also launched proceedings against the company's executives, since supplying the documents laid them open to charges of betraying trade secrets of third parties, which were deemed economic espionage under Swiss law.

The case became a legal tug-of-war between Bern and Washington. The United States accused the Swiss of shielding a suspected criminal, while Switzerland said the Americans had no right to impose their laws here.

The Justice Ministry said Mr. Rich had supplied documents to the U.S. "under the pressure of coercive measures by an American court."



Marc Rich

The Swiss ban on supplying papers prevented Mr. Rich from complying with U.S. law. The U.S. authorities retaliated, imposing a \$50,000-a-day fine on the company for ignoring a court subpoena for the documents.

Only when the fine was dropped, last November, did Bern allow the documents to be handed over. By then Mr. Rich had already reached a \$200-million out-of-court agreement with the U.S. authorities that allowed his company to continue operating.

While the American case against the company has been settled, criminal proceedings in the United States are still pending against Mr. Rich personally and an associate, Pincus Green.

Last September the Swiss government rejected an extradition request from Washington for both men.

Japan's Income Tax System: Looking for Loopholes to Close

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Every year, Japan's March 15 tax deadline comes and goes without any of the turmoil that surrounds April 15 in the United States. Most Japanese, indeed, care nothing about the deadline because they do not file income tax returns.

The vast majority of Japanese taxpayers receive their paychecks with taxes already deducted. The Japanese taxpayer's main relationship is not with the government but with his or her company, which calculates the amount of tax to be withheld, according to a government-furnished chart.

The system saves money, keeps personnel to a minimum and saves taxpayers time, Japanese tax officials say. But there are problems.

For one thing, tax officials acknowledge, Japanese taxpayers are not fully aware of how much tax they pay and thus may not hold the government as accountable for spending as taxpayers in other countries do.

On the other hand, some taxpayers have grown increasingly angry over what tax officials concede is a clear inequity in the Japanese system — the heavy given to self-employed workers, who are allowed deductions forbidden to salaried workers whose taxes are withheld. Gingerly, politicians are beginning to talk about tax reform,

but any changes are expected to come slowly.

Under the present system, it is the employer, rather than the government, who acts as the primary tax collector in most cases.

Every salaried employee files information with the company about dependents and other deductions. Based on this information, the company withholds monthly taxes from the employee's salary and turns the money over to the government by the 10th of the following month.

Japan's tax system is progressive, with tax rates ranging from 10.5 percent to 70 percent, and the company uses government-drawn charts to determine withholding amounts. Generally, few deductions are allowed.

At the end of the year, the company examines additional figures, such as tax-deductible insurance premiums, and adjusts the employee's paycheck, withholding less or more if necessary. The company then sends the employee a statement noting how much salary was withheld for taxes.

This mandatory system applies to 40.6 million taxpayers, or 85 percent of all the taxpayers in Japan. For most taxpayers, that is the end of their responsibility. They file no tax returns, and they have no legal right to challenge the government assessment of their taxes.

Although they may challenge the company that withheld the taxes, a salaried worker is required to file a tax return, however, if outside earnings exceed \$800 a year or if the salary is more than \$62,500.

The government requires anyone making a payment — be it interest, dividend or fees for professional services — to first deduct the proper percentage of taxes and then file a report to the National Tax Administration.

The taxpayer then calculates the tax, often after consulting with the tax office. The National Tax Administration estimates that 3.6 million people, or 7.6 percent of all taxpayers, file tax returns.

Toshihiro Kiriuchi, the National Tax Administration's deputy commissioner for international affairs, said that Japan's system is less expensive than those of other countries because employers — not the government — actually calculate and collect most taxes.

Japan's basic withholding system began in 1940, when its war with China was draining the treasury. The idea was to raise money for the war by instituting a low-cost, reliable tax collection system, according to Hirohiko Kitano, a law professor at Nihon University.

Tokyo also hoped to restrict the number of tax collectors, many of whom were leaving for Japanese-occupied territories or military service.

The impact of withholding was swift. Tax revenues soared from 355 billion yen in 1940 to 675 billion yen two years later, when the system was fully established. During the same period, the cost of collecting taxes dropped from 1.06 yen for every 100 yen collected to 0.75 yen for every 100 yen collected.

Since 1940, Mr. Kitano estimated, the Japanese government has saved 223.1 billion yen on tax collecting, or about \$958 million at the present exchange rate. The number of tax collectors, too, has stayed at about 52,000 in the last few years. Mr. Kitano said, partly because of budget constraints.

Very different rules, however, apply to farmers, people who own their own businesses and others who are not salaried employees.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bank 'Confident' on MGM-UA Sale

By Al DeLuca
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Drexel Burnham Lambert has said it is "highly confident" that it can arrange financing for Ted Turner's \$1.5-billion purchase of MGM-UA Entertainment Co., Mr. Turner said.

The investment banker's use of that expression in the past has been taken as a signal to the financial community that it has reached the stage in its analysis where it expects no problem in raising funds.

Mr. Turner's announcement came after stock markets had closed Thursday. MGM-UA's common shares rose 75 cents Thursday to close at \$25.875 on the New York Stock Exchange. The

Turner purchase price for MGM-UA is \$29 a share.

MGM-UA's chairman, Frank Rothman, said that in light of Drexel Burnham's opinion letter, he now has "no doubt" the transaction will go through.

Mr. Turner, founder and chairman of Atlanta-based Turner Broadcasting System, said he was "pleased" that Drexel Burnham "has recognized the merits of this transaction."

Some entertainment industry analysts earlier questioned whether the money could be raised and, if it could, whether the debt load could be carried by MGM.

Drexel Burnham, known for its success with raising capital for major ventures by issuing high-yield, high-risk bonds, generally is re-

garded as being able to back up its "highly confident" opinion after arriving at the assessment.

"That is the signal that they have used in the past," noted Dennis Forst, vice president of research at Seidler Amde Securities in Los Angeles. "When they have said they were highly confident they have almost always been successful."

TBS reported Wednesday that it had a net loss of \$6.7 million in the second quarter, after charging off \$13.7 million of its \$18.2 million in expenses related to its recently abandoned effort to buy CBS Inc.

The last annual report that TBS was "unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in 1984 to meet its needs."

Intergroup Turns Down Leucadia Bid

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Directors of National Intergroup Inc. rejected on Friday a merger proposal from Leucadia National Corp., the largest single investor in the diversified metals and consumer finance company.

National Intergroup's directors said that Leucadia's offer was highly conditional and that it was an inappropriate time to sell the company. Leucadia, a New York life insurance and consumer finance company, said that it was disappointed by the rejection.

In March, Leucadia failed to block shareholder approval of a merger between National Intergroup and Bergen-Brunswick Corp., a Los Angeles prescription-drug distributor that later withdrew from the agreement. Also in June, it lost a bid for four seats on the board.

Most recently, Leucadia offered to buy the 91 percent of National Intergroup that it does not already own. The offer for \$35 per share would amount to about \$750 million.

Leucadia originally conditioned its offer on National Intergroup's agreement to complete plans to sell its majority interest in First National Finance Corp. to Ford Motor Co. for about \$400 million.

National Intergroup said on Friday that it was continuing its review of a financial restructuring and other programs for the "enhancement of stockholder value."

Leucadia later called upon the board "to specify its plans to enhance stockholder value."

Compaq: One Computer Maker That's Still Hot

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By all logic, Compaq Computer Corp. should be a long-forgotten footnote in the personal computer industry.

Like dozens of other start-up companies, Compaq rushed three years ago into the market for making IBM-compatible computers. Its first product was a 28-pound (13-kilo) portable version of the PC. Like the others, the company grew rapidly in its first year, posting \$111 million in sales, believed a record for a high-technology start-up.

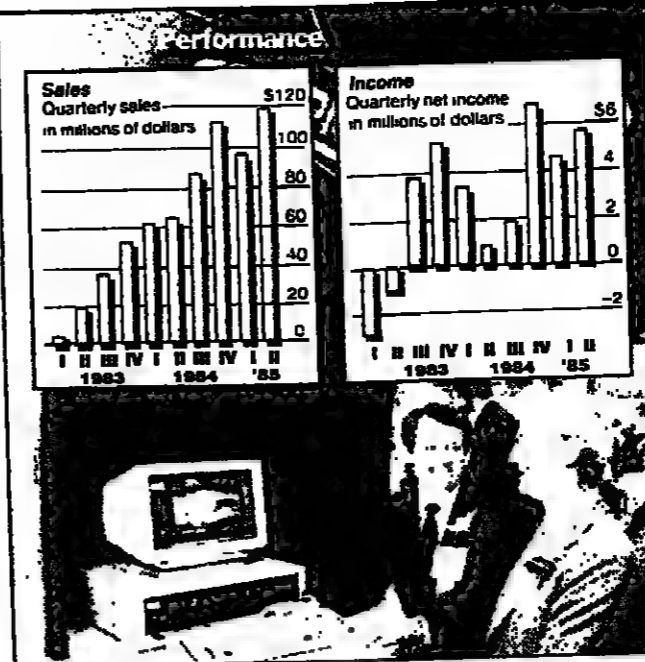
But unlike most of the others, and to the surprise of analysts who have time and again predicted disaster for the Houston-based company, it continues to thrive in the shadow of International Business Machines Corp.

Compaq made it past the shake-out last year that left most of its early competitors in collapse or near it. It not only survived a series of deep IBM price cuts, but today outsells IBM's own portable by at least 7 to 1.

And last week, Compaq became the only major personal-computer company to post impressive growth in the midst of the industry's deepest slump. Second-quarter profits soared more than fivefold, to \$5.7 million, from a year ago, as sales jumped 80 percent, to \$118 million.

"By the end of the year," said Benjamin M. Rosen, the company's chairman, who has doubled as Compaq's lead venture capitalist and its most outspoken publicist, "this three-year-old company should be in the Fortune 500." Apple Computer, he is quick to point out, took five years to get on the list.

Compaq's success, and the question of how long it can continue, is more than passing interest to the leading personal computer industry. Almost overnight, the company has become a case study in how



Rod Canion, left, president of Compaq Computer Corp., and Benjamin M. Rosen, chairman, with the Deskpro 286.

to compete against IBM, whose far-flung marketing might and quickness in obscure market niches has led other computer makers to contend that they stand no chance.

More important, company officials say, Compaq's meteoric rise suggests that a piece of accepted wisdom in the computer industry might be false:

"For years, we've been hearing that when you elect to follow the IBM standard, you've essentially written off building anything innovative," said Rod Canion, the company's 40-year-old president and one of three defectors from Texas Instruments who started the company. "We are living proof that, if you do it right, you can have it both ways."

What Compaq has essentially done is resolve a myriad of small complaints that users have about IBM's machines while taking care to retain IBM compatibility and win the favor of computer retailers.

"I think they are perhaps one of the best examples of how to do it right," James D. Edwards, head of American Telephone & Telegraph's fledgling computer efforts, said earlier this year. "They know when to meet the competition head-on, and when to get out of the way."

Many think Mr. Edwards should have followed his own instincts. Earlier this year the company introduced its first computer built around AT&T's own operating system, called Unix. Now it faces the

same problem confounding Apple's Macintosh: convincing large corporations — many with a huge investment in IBM software — that superior performance features are more important than IBM compatibility.

That is a battle Compaq chose not to fight. "The business marketplace has chosen its standard," said Mr. Rosen, whose venture-capital concern, Sevin Rosen Management Co., also financed Lotus Development Corp., the successful software company, in its start-up days. "Getting businesses to accept an alternate is high risk," he said, "because not many companies in this world have the power to create standards."

Compaq's first portable was well received in part because of its innovative design — it reduced a desktop IBM PC into a portable, bulky machine that could be put into the trunk of a car. But the absence of big-name competitors at the time seemed to come from makers of other "IBM clones," a somewhat derivative term used in the industry to describe companies like Columbia Data Products Inc. and Eagle Computer. Columbia is now in bankruptcy proceedings, and Eagle became embroiled in a patent-infringement suit with IBM from which it never recovered.

Preserving Compaq's innovative edge, however, is likely to prove increasingly difficult, analysts say. Although its newest line of desktop machines, Deskpro 286, met enthusiastic reviews at Comdex, the industry trade show in Chicago earlier this year, Compaq now faces a new class of competitors.

Mr. Canion, a calm, slow-talking Texan, seems unperturbed. "The question is not how many of them produce IBM-compatible machines," he said, "but how many of them understand what they can do with their computers and still stay compatible."

Armco to Sell Group to Owens

The Associated Press

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Armco Inc. said Friday that it had agreed to sell its aerospace and strategic materials group to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, for \$415 million in cash.

Armco's president, Robert Boni, said the group consists of three businesses that primarily develop and manufacture high-performance composite materials for the aerospace and defense industries. The group has 24 plants with 6,400 workers.

The aerospace division, with more than \$500 million in sales, was Armco's largest money-maker in 1984. Mr. Boni said that Owens-Corning initially will finance the purchase through short-term borrowing.

Spain Announces Plans to Merge Its Major Petrochemical Companies

Reuters

MADRID — Spain plans to merge its major petrochemical companies as part of an industrial restructuring designed to enhance the nation's competitiveness before its entry to the European Community next year.

The proposed merger will be supervised by the state oil holding company Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos SA, an INH spokesman said Friday. It involves Aludina, Quimica SA, Calatrava Empresa Para la Industria Petroquímica SA and Pauler Empresa Para la Industria Quimica SA.

The new company will be Spain's largest producer of a variety of oil-derivative chemical products such as polyethylene, butadiene, synthetic rubber and acrylonitrile.

The Spanish government has been streamlining its oil industry since 1981 when it initially merged eight independent companies to create INH.

Since then, INH has tried to pool capacity in an effort to improve the domestic industry's position in the face of tough competition from large multinationals.

Last month, midlevel of the EC's anti-monopoly rules, the government passed legislation transferring the assets of its oil-products marketing monopoly, CAMPSA, to a joint-venture agency. Those assets were valued at 77 billion pesetas (\$470 million).

INH has a 58.1-percent stake in the new agency through its two member refineries. The remaining stock is held by private sector refineries.

Floating-Rate Notes

Dollar		Aug. 16	
Issuer/Note	Company Yield Bid Asked	Issuer/Note	Company Yield Bid Asked
Alcoa 1985	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1985	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1986	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1986	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1987	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1987	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1988	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1988	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1989	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1989	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1990	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1990	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1991	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1991	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1992	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1992	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1993	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1993	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1994	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1994	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1995	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1995	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1996	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1996	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1997	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1997	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1998	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1998	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 1999	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 1999	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2000	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2000	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2001	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2001	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2002	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2002	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2003	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2003	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2004	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2004	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2005	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2005	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2006	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2006	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2007	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2007	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2008	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2008	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2009	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2009	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2010	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2010	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2011	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2011	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2012	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2012	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2013	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2013	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2014	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2014	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2015	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2015	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2016	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2016	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2017	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2017	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2018	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2018	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2019	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2019	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2020	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2020	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2021	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2021	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2022	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2022	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2023	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2023	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2024	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2024	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2025	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2025	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2026	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2026	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2027	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2027	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2028	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2028	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2029	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2029	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2030	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2030	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2031	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2031	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2032	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2032	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2033	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2033	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2034	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2034	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2035	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2035	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2036	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2036	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2037	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2037	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
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Alcoa 2040	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2040	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2041	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2041	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2042	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2042	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2043	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2043	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2044	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2044	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2045	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2045	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2046	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2046	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2047	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2047	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2048	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2048	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2049	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2049	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2050	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2050	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2051	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2051	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2052	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2052	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2053	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2053	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2054	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2054	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2055	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2055	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2056	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2056	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2057	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2057	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2058	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2058	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2059	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2059	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2060	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2060	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2061	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2061	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2062	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2062	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2063	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2063	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2064	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2064	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2065	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2065	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2066	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2066	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2067	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2067	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2068	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2068	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2069	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2069	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2070	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2070	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2071	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2071	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2072	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2072	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2073	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2073	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2074	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2074	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93
Alcoa 2075	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93	Chrysler 2075	7 1/2% 101.92 101.93

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips Again on U.S., Europe Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar was mostly lower Friday as dealers considered new reports on the sluggishness of the U.S. economy. Dealers said the currency traded quietly in a narrow range in New York after an erratic day on European markets.

Dealers said that the dollar has been pressured all week by soft U.S. economic data, including Friday's news of a 2.4-percent decline in July housing starts. Earlier this week, data showed industrial production rose only a modest 0.2 percent in July and U.S. retail sales increased 0.4 percent.

Some dealers said that further proof of the dollar's underlying weakness was its failure to derive support from Thursday's largest-than-expected rise in the U.S. money supply and the Bundesbank's reduction in two key interest rates. "It's a rather quiet market with continued bearish pressure on the dollar," said Jeffrey Mondschien of

Merrill Lynch. He said that trading was affected by the disappointing housing-starts report, indicating slower economic growth. Mr. Mondschien also said that the dollar might find a little more pressure, but added that he expects a rebound.

Other dealers said that they expect the dollar to drop further, but now are waiting until early next week for the next major move. The dollar finished in New York at 2.753 Deutsche marks, down from 2.759 on Thursday; 8.425 French francs, down from 8.435; 2.256 Swiss francs, down from 2.271; 3.1095 Dutch guilders, down from 3.1136, and 266.75 Japanese yen, unchanged.

Traders in Europe said that sentiment favored a further decline in the U.S. currency, but operators were unwilling to go into the week-end holding large short positions. The pound closed in London at \$1.3993, up from Thursday's

\$1.3960. In New York, it eased to \$1.4015 from \$1.4020.

The pound was unaffected by news of a drop in the British retail sales index to an annual rate of 6.9 percent in July. It also showed little reaction to a hardening of North Sea crude oil prices and oil product prices following reports of an Iraqi attack on Iran's main oil depot on Kharg Island in the Gulf.

"Sterling is showing little sensitivity to oil news at the moment," one dealer said Friday.

Other late dollar rates in Europe, compared with Thursday's late rate, 2.2635 Swiss francs, down from 2.2755; 56.0725 Belgian francs, down from 56.5400, and 3.1145 Dutch guilders, up from 3.1090. It was fixed at 8.456 French francs in Paris, where banks were closed Thursday for a holiday.

Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar ended at 237.00 yen, down from 237.625. The pound closed in London at \$1.3993, up from Thursday's

(UPI, Reuters, JHT, AP)

Turkish Growth Expected to Slow

ANKARA — Turkey's economic growth rate is expected to decline this year and fall well short of government targets, the State Statistics Institute said Friday.

Gross national product at 1988 prices is expected to grow by 3.9 percent, down from 5.9 percent in 1984, SSI said. Gross domestic product should grow by 3.8 percent, down from 5.8 percent. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments. GDP is the same measure, excluding income from foreign investments.

The figures compare with a government target for GNP growth of 5.5 percent and for GDP of 5.1 percent. Industrial output was expected to rise by 4.5 percent, down from 8.8 percent last year, and agricultural output by 2.6 percent compared with 3.7 percent, SSI said.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

U.S. Political Consulting Becomes Big Business

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Political consulting in the United States used to be as seasonal as Christmas trees. Between Labor Day in early September and Election Day in November, pollsters, television commercial producers and political advisers spent 100-hour weeks trying to get their candidate-clients into office. Then they faded from sight until the next election.

The industry has always refused to respond to inquiries about how much money it makes, but one thing was clear: Cash flow problems abounded. As Joseph Cerrell, president of the American Association of Political Consultants, put it: "What guys were doing was trying to make a million in the election, and sitting back and trying not to spend it all before the next election."

But the monetary peaks and valleys have recently smoothed out. Campaigns last longer and produce more revenue. Political consultants have diversified.

The old stereotypes hold that only Republicans have a strong business sense, but as Ann F. Lewis, former political director of the Democratic National Committee, put it: "It is no longer true that a Democratic consultant with a keen business sense is one who just knows enough not to let the campaign borrow his American Express card."

The list of extracurricular activities is long. Mr. Cerrell has moved his Los Angeles company toward old-fashioned public relations. Patrick Caddell, who helped promote Jimmy Carter, has done market research for another Georgia institution: the Coca-Cola Co. (he helped research the market viability of new Coke). David Garth, who counts Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York and Mayor Tom Bradley in Los Angeles on his client roster, has worked on advertising campaigns for the Dime Savings Bank and Avis. And Robert Squier, who worked for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, now makes public television films.

Political consultants are planning their businesses, paying more attention to profits and looking for new clients.

This can be sensitive: Candidates can be allergic to their advisers' joining forces with what an opponent could call a special interest. This is particularly true among Democrats, said Doty Lynch, a Democratic poll taker, who said, "Some Democrats tend to be anti-business."

But business clients, the consultants say, are delighted to hire advisers with political connections.

Black, Manafort, Stone & Kelly, run by Charles Black Jr., a leading Republican strategist in Alexandria, Virginia, did just that for Tosco Inc., which sought a loan guarantee for synthetic fuels production. Black, Manafort offered tips on who to see in which department and what kind of arguments to make to members of Congress.

Political experience, particularly knowledge of polling techniques, can be helpful in corporate marketing. Mr. Garth argues that prevailing market research techniques often are more expensive and less informative than political surveys.

When he was hired by Avis to help devise a marketing strategy for frequent renters, he worked with Penn & Schoen, the poll takers he most often uses politically, to organize surveys of car renters, using the results to guide an advertising agency in devising a national campaign.

The consultants are secretive about finances, although they sometimes confirm a particular fee. Mr. Garth, for example, said that his company, The Garth Group, receives \$25,000 a month from Mr. Koch's re-election campaign, for which he and his staff handle everything from fliers to television ads. They also get a 15 percent commission on all the ads placed, which can run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

But Mr. Garth's candor on finances is the exception. There is virtually no information available about fees from nonpolitical business. "I just tell people it's a multi-



Robert Squier

million-dollar industry," said Mr. Cerrell, who did say that his company, Cerrell Associates Inc., had net fee income of \$1.3 million in 1984.

Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia professor, estimated the industry's national revenues for election work at between \$28 million and \$42 million for 1984. A senior Republican operative suggested that a hard-working consultant could expect to net \$100,000 a year, and perhaps another \$50,000 in commissions for ads.

Political consulting has come a long way since its inception in 1933, when proponents of a flood control and irrigation project in California hired Clem Whitaker and Leone Smith Baxter to defend the project against the attacks of Pacific Gas and Electric. Apparently, they succeeded: California voters approved the scheme.

California, with its well-financed referendum campaigns, proved an excellent breeding ground for the industry. Whitaker & Baxter, as the company the two formed was called, were followed by Spencer-Roberts, whose Stuart Spencer is still active for Republicans today.

The business started to flourish in the 1960s, with the spread of television commercials, polling and direct mail, techniques that demanded expertise beyond most politicians'. Today consultants pitch themselves as specialists, often referring candidates to others for different services (sometimes, insiders say, for a kickback).

Dirckx Gets Top Finance Post at SGB

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Générale de Banque SA of Brussels has appointed André Dirckx finance director, succeeding Georges Ugeux, who has joined Morgan Stanley International in London.

Mr. Dirckx turns over his duties as head of the bank's Antwerp office to Walter Corby.

Essex Australia Ltd. has named David McEvoy general manager, exploration. Mr. McEvoy returns to Sydney after six years in the United States with Esso Exploration and Exxon Corp., the parent company of Exxon. He succeeds Bruce McKay, who was transferred to Houston to be operations manager for the division of Exxon that is responsible for the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

I.P. Sharp Associates Ltd., a software consultancy specializing in international business-communications systems, has opened an office in Amsterdam headed by Ruud van der Linden.

Barclays Bank PLC said David Acland has been appointed non-executive chairman-designate of the investment management arm of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, which will incorporate the investment management business of de Zoete & Bevan and Barclays Investment Management Ltd. Alan Foster, a partner in de Zoete, has been named executive deputy chairman-designate and David Moss, managing director of BIML, has been appointed executive vice chairman-designate. During the interim period, Mr. Acland will succeed Robin Hoyer Millar as chairman of BIML. Separately, Barclays has appointed Andrew Buchan a local director for the bank in Scotland. He comes to Barclays from Royal Bank of Scotland, where he was general manager, central region.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium, has appointed Fernando Baptista Martins its representative in Brazil. Based in Rio de Janeiro, he succeeds Marco Aurelio Machado da Silva, who retired.

THE EUROMARKETS

STAGS Withdrawn After Tepid Reception

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The withdrawal of the first stripped-bonds issue based on British government debt was the Eurobond market's center of attention Friday, but dealers said the move was no surprise after its indifferent reception.

The \$309.25-million issue, launched last week by lead manager Quader Securities Ltd., was known as "sterling transferrable accruing government securities," or STAGS.

Otherwise, the market ended a quiet day slightly firmer, with prices given a boost during the afternoon by gains on U.S. credit markets, dealers said.

An official at the co-lead manager for the issue, Charterhouse Japhet PLC, said it had failed to attract enough interest among potential managers. He added that the supplies of the government bond backing the issue, the Treasury 15 1/2-percent bond due in

1998, had already been sold in the market.

A sterling-straight trader at a British merchant bank commented, "I can't say that I'm surprised that it's been pulled. We saw hardly any client interest in it." Other traders agreed, one saying that the issue "was perhaps a little too innovative for our market to take."

The week's new issue activity was featured by a rush of yen/dollar dual-currency issues coupled with some activity among perpetual floaters, dealers said.

Nikko Securities Ltd. said it would launch on Friday night a 25-billion-yen bond, redeemable for \$115.96 million for an effective exchange rate of 215.6 yen to the dollar. Unlike the previous issues this week, which paid 8 percent over 10 years, this bond will pay 7 1/4 percent over 5 years.

The total amount of yen/dollar issues launched during the week was 190 billion yen, and dealers said more bonds of this type appear to be in the offing.

Midland Bank PLC's \$500-million primary capital perpetual floating-rate note ended slightly lower on the when-issued market Friday at a discount of about 42.5 basis points. However, this is still within the total fees of 65 basis points.

One new floater was launched Friday, a \$125-million issue for Chrysler Financial Corp. with an initial tranche of \$75 million. The 7-year note pays 1/4 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The lead manager was Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

It ended within the 140 basis point total fees at a discount of about 112.5 basis points.

Dealers said that initial reactions to the Chrysler issue were mixed. They noted that borrowers in the floating-rate-note sector tend to be banks, countries or supranationals. However, some felt that the high coupon on the note and the hefty fees could well attract some interest from investors.

Policy Shifts For Farming

(Continued from Page 9)
countries, where population growth is rapid and people are often low on the food ladder, is critical to growth in U.S. agricultural export sales.

Developing countries present the United States with an unusual opportunity. By providing increased food aid and long-term development assistance, the United States can help these countries improve their national well-being and political stability. At the same time, improvements in income in those countries will mean stronger demand for U.S. exports, especially farm products. Helping those countries achieve faster economic growth and better income distribution may be the only realistic way of matching growth in world food demand to prospective increases in United States agricultural output.

This column was written by Marvin Duncan and Mark Drabentst, economists at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

Plants have fed the world
and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat
at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

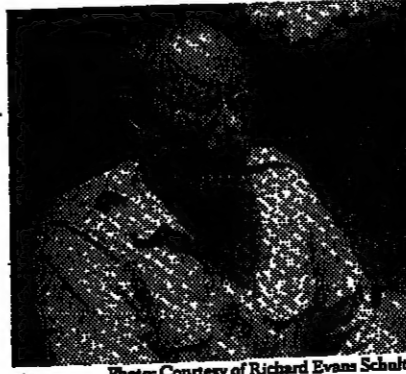


Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schultes
Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, "grow in the primeval jungle."

What we are destroying

Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

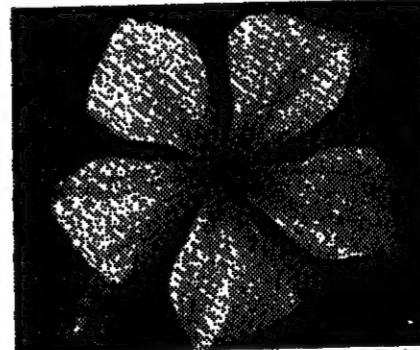


Photo: Mark J. Plotkin
Catharantus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leukaemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the may pertinable, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

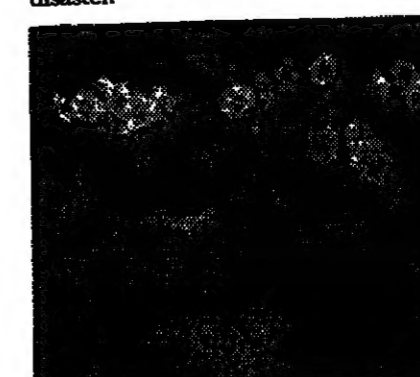


Photo: WWF/H. Jungius
Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The Varionos Centres. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.



Save the plants
that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

SPORTS

Thursday Was an Extremely Rough Day for Trying to Finish a Race

Police Bring Coors Bikers to Untimely Halt

Powerboat's Rescued Crew Reports Collision

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOULDER, Colorado — No one had ever seen anything like it in the 11-year history of the Coors International Bicycle Classic: a sea of riders spilling into the city every which way, dodging traffic and looking for a finish line.

First, because a stretch of gravel road was found to be unsafe, there was a last-minute course change before the start of the men's Golden-to-Boulder Mountain Road Race on Thursday morning.

It turned out that that reduced

the race time, plus it put the conclusion of the women's Boulder Mail Criticism closer than expected to the time the men's race finished.

Because of that, traffic cones could not be set up in time along Broadway so that riders could be directed downtown. Then the city police determined that the area could not be secured — and they cut short the race.

They set up a blockade two and one-half miles (4 kilometers) north-west of the planned finish line downtown.

The racers were expected to stop there.

A major problem with police telling the riders "the race has been stopped" was that a large number of the riders do not speak English. Another was that a speeding cyclist completing what was to be an 88-mile race finds it difficult to just stop short. Some did not believe the warnings were for real.

"A racer doesn't trust this kind of information," said Michael Sade, director of the Levi's-Raleigh teams. "It took us a lot of talking to riders to get them to stop riding their bicycles."

The winner, Doug Shapiro, rode the blockade made things even more unsafe. Shapiro, who had a two-minute lead at that point, turned off the course and rode down side streets before carrying his bike under a fence and pedaling across the finish in an "official" time of 3 hours and 11 minutes.

"You're not going to stop a bunch of riders after going 88 miles," he said. He was declared the winner without much fanfare, and the glory of what some officials called the best Classic stage to date this year was muted.

Shapiro himself kept going "just in case" after passing the blockade. So did the overall leader and the stage's second-place finisher, Greg LeMond.

"We thought it was some bull," he said. "We just continued. Then Andy," rider Andy Hampsten, "had to direct us back to the finish because we were all lost."

"We have 800 miles of bike race, starting in San Francisco, and every inch of road has been closed road," said the race director, Michael Ainsler. "All of a sudden we're in Boulder with competing traffic."

David Grimm, a spokesman for the Boulder Police Department, said Broadway's east and west lanes were to have been separated by cones, so riders could have half the street and cars the other. But, he said, race marshals, who had been busy with the women's race, did not get the cones in place in time. With the men about five minutes from the city limits, police decided on the blockade.

"I really don't think in the final analysis they would have wanted us to send riders down a street that was unsafe," Grimm said. "We took the only decision we had at that minute. It's hard to stop the locomotive once it's left the station."

The troubled race also included a nasty crash five miles into it. The Soviet Union's Sergei Voronin fell when a tree branch became caught in one of his wheels; he suffered a concussion and facial cuts but did not have to finish. (AP, UPI)



Atlantic Challenger bobbed in ocean after hitting object.



Crew drifted almost an hour before rescue by banana boat.

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

LONDON — The crew of the Virgin Atlantic Challenger, the powerboat that was on the verge of breaking the trans-Atlantic speed record, was safely ashore Friday and reported that their boat had hit a solid object in the water, sinking within minutes.

The accident occurred in stormy weather Thursday evening, only about two hours from the British lighthouse that marked the end of the 2,850-mile race.

The crew of nine, including a yachtsman who had rowed the Atlantic and a millionaire sponsor whose experience was limited to a canal boat, had been rescued unhurt by a banana boat, the Gresty, that lumbered up in answer to their mayday calls.

The \$2.1 million Atlantic Challenger, a 65-foot (20-meter), twin-hulled vessel with two 4,000-horsepower engines, was wallowing in the waves, only its bow above surface, 138 miles (222 kilometers) from the finish line at the Bishop Rock Lighthouse in the Isles of Scilly. There, champagne and relatives of the crew had been waiting.

[A floatation bag system kept the Atlantic Challenger from completely sinking until a West German tug began salvage operations Friday, The Associated Press reported.]

Ted Toleman, Atlantic Chal-

lenger's skipper, who with other crew members was whisked off the banana boat by helicopter, reported that his vessel met disaster when it hit something beneath the surface.

"It was something hard — they still don't know what it was," said Tim Powell, the project chairman who talked with Toleman as soon as he arrived ashore. "But the Atlantic Challenger filled with water very quickly. They had no choice. They went through the emergency drill they had rehearsed and got out calmly into their dinghies and waited to be picked up."

[One theory was that the craft had hit wreckage from the Air-India jumbo jet that crashed off southwestern Ireland on June 23 with 329 deaths. Two pieces of the jet's wreckage washed up on the Scillies on Monday, The Associated Press reported.]

The evacuation was made so quickly that the crew had no time to use the radio carried to give an alert. Powell said. The mayday message was sent out automatically by radio sets in the lifeboats. They were in the water about an hour before the Gresty arrived.

Along with Toleman, a former European and British powerboat champion, the crew included Richard Branson, the millionaire chairman of Virgin Records and co-sponsor of the project; Clay Blyth, a round-the-world yachtsman who

has rowed the Atlantic, and Dag Pike, one of the world's foremost navigators of offshore powerboats.

After delays caused by fuel problems, icebergs and whales, the Atlantic Challenger was averaging 40 knots (46 miles per hour) on Thursday and her crew was hoping to sight the Isles of Scilly by 8:30 P.M. She had to reach the finish line by 10:24 to beat the record set in 1952 by the passenger liner S.S. United States.

At 1:30 p.m. Thursday, the Atlantic Challenger made her last refueling stop, 245 miles from the finish line. "We have a superb boat here," Pike said by radio. "It has taken everything we have thrown at it, and the only weak link seems to be the crew."

Shortly before his boat sank, Branson said it and the crew had received "quite a battering." One crewman, Chris Duggan, a Royal Marine, had lost two front teeth in a storm, Branson said, and "although it's been quite a grueling experience," he added.

Late Thursday night, the crew, all smiling, stepped ashore at St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

"I feel pretty miserable," Toleman said. "We took such a battering for at least 2,500 miles, and to get within just over 100 miles and for this to happen is such a tragedy. We went through just about everything we could, although we are delighted to be alive."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Boston Marathon Has \$250,000 Purse

BOSTON (AP) — Sponsors of the Boston Marathon, who decided just a month ago to award prizes for the first time, announced Thursday night that the nation's oldest continually run marathon would have a purse of \$250,000.

Big-name marathons, such as New York and Chicago, offer more than \$270,000 in prize money, while such lesser known ones as the Houston and the Twin Cities offer \$175,000 in prizes. After years of declining participation and the loss of big-name runners, the BAA on July 15 decided to award prize money. Before, winners got a laurel wreath and, along with every other finisher, beer stew.

For the Record

Joe Walcott, coach of the National Football League's New York Jets, was given a series of one-year extensions of his contract. (AP)

The Miami Dolphins traded their NFL rights to U.S. Football League star Anthony Carter to the Minnesota Vikings in return for linebacker Robin Steadman and a second-round draft choice in 1986. (AP)

Quotable

"It's like the wine commercial. We won't play Bernie Kosar before his time." Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns, on his 21-year-old rookie quarterback. (AP)

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		First Game	
Pittsburgh	8	San Francisco	4
St. Louis	9	Los Angeles	1
Philadelphia	7	San Diego	3
Atlanta	6	Chicago	2
Montreal	5	St. Paul	1
San Francisco	4	San Francisco	4
Los Angeles	3	Los Angeles	3
San Diego	2	San Diego	2
Chicago	1	Chicago	1
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